THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 116. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs at the Capital--Extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the President.

Later from Europe by Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Perry Fuller's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Perry Fuller is dodging about the White House, fixing up appointments in the New Orleans Custom House, as he can never be confirmed by the Senate, and he wants to fill the office with Democrats before he retires.

The 20th Infantry,

recently ordered from Washington to Memphis has been ordered by the Secretary of War from Memphis to Austin, Texas, to report to the commanding officer of the Fifth Military District.

Surrattsville,

near Washington, owned by Mrs. Surratt and her son, is advertised for sale upon an order of Court, for debt.

Green Clay Smith,

Governor of Montana, arrived to day.

A Canard.

The story that Third Auditor John Wilson and other heads of bureau in the Treasury Department had arranged to call on Grant to congratulate him is a canard, got up by Wilson's enemies to ridicule him.

President Johnson

left the White House this morning and pedestrianised around the grounds to snuff the pure bracing air, it being the first time he has been seen out on foot for several months. He sticks to the White House like a hermit, riding out only occasionally.

Joseph Campbell

was to-day appointed Storekeeper of the Second District of Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

No Meteors in London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Extensive arrangements were made at the observatories and elsewhere for scientifically noting the expected meteoric display last night, but the sky being clouded no meteors were seen.

A Spanish Proclamation.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The provisional government has declared all the Spanish colonial ports free, and all anchorage duties are abolished.

Diplomatic.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Count Von Der Gotz, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has resigned, and Von Werther, the present Minister to Austria, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

More Filibusters—Dead Bodies Found.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The *Times* of this morning says:—About thirty young men, under the leadership of two or three old filibusters, held a meeting here last night, and an organization was effected, with a view to raising recruits for an expedition to Cuba.

The Bunker Hill (Illinois) *Gazette* states, in substance, that in a barn attached to a place where a tavern has been kept for years, in the vicinity of that town, the remains of three human beings have been found beneath the barn floors, and that the skeletons of five other men, supposed to have been murdered, have been discovered in the neighborhood of the same premises. The innkeeper is suspected of having been engaged in robbery and murder for years. The *Gazette* says he has been arrested, and is now imprisoned, awaiting his trial, bail having been refused.

Latest Particulars of the Fulton Ferry Disaster.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A terrible collision occurred on the East river this morning, between the Fulton ferry-boats Union and Hamilton, as the latter was entering the slip on the New York side. Both boats were badly damaged. A boy named George Brewer, an apprentice at the printing business, was killed, and William Broeck, a fellow-apprentice, was fatally injured. The following persons were also fatally injured:—George Devoe, since dead; John Thomas, Alfred Hart, Francis Meary, and William Cummings. The following were badly hurt, limbs broken, etc.:—Kate Farrell, Julia Mahon, Mrs. Quimby, Charles Gaulnst, Mrs. and Miss Corrigan, Michael Hart, Michael Merrill, Sarah Clark, Lizzie Clark, Charles Gross, Eliza Campion, Julia Darley, Catharine Maneely, Miss Cunningham, and a number of others whose names have not yet been ascertained.

Five persons were killed or mortally injured by the ferry accident, and twenty-two others are badly hurt.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The tenth juror in the Cole case was obtained to-day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived, steamship Siberia from Liverpool, via Boston.

ARABIA.

The Imaum of Muscat Dethroned.

The following particulars relating to the revolution in Muscat are taken from a letter dated at that place October 1, received via Bombay, October 10:—

On the 29th September a number of Bedouins, from the interior, led by a sheik of some importance, came in and took Mutza, a town about two miles from Muscat, without firing a gun. This morning, about 1 o'clock, they attacked and captured the town of Muscat, eight or ten men being killed in the affray. Szeed Sarlim, the Imaum, has taken refuge in one of the forts, the rebels having full possession of the town. Everyone is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Colonel Pelly, the English Resident at Bushin for the Persian Gulf. The Rebels make no active demonstrations. An occasional gun is fired from the fort in which the Imaum has taken refuge. Many of the residents have sought refuge in the native vessels in the harbor. Passengers by the steamer to Bombay are of the opinion that on arrival of Colonel Pelly the whole trouble will blow over.

—Portable iron hospitals are an English invention.

—The U. P. R. R. will soon lay ties and rails simultaneously.

—Paris has a velocipede riding school.

FIRST EDITION

GENERAL GRANT.

Reception of the President Elect in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

General Grant, of the United States Army, and President elect of the United States, accompanied by his wife and General Dent and Colonel Badeau, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the owl train from Washington, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The General was not generally expected, and therefore very few persons were aware of his presence in the city until the appearance of the afternoon papers. On the train with the General and his party was Secretary Seward, who came on to attend the funeral of Mrs. Blatchford, wife of Judge Blatchford. On arriving at the depot the distinguished visitor was immediately driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was quickly accommodated with a room on the parlor floor. After partaking of breakfast the General and Mrs. Grant started on a shopping tour, each going in a different direction. In the afternoon the General took a ride in the Park with Mr. Robert Bonner, behind his fast mare Pocahontas. During the day the President elect was visited by Generals McDowell, Heintzelman, Doubleday, Ingalls, Sickles, Butterfield, and Wallen; also Judge Daly, E. Delafield Smith, Rufus F. Andrews, A. T. Stewart, and other citizens. It was not until after supper that the General determined on visiting any place of amusement. Shortly before 8 o'clock he started for the Olympic Theatre, accompanied by General Dent and Colonel Badeau, of his staff. While descending the stairs of the hotel he met Mr. A. T. Stewart and wife, who had come to escort Mrs. Grant to Niblo's Theatre. Exchanging a few words with Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, he descended to the main hall, where about a dozen persons were standing, most of whom were unaware of the presence of the distinguished visitor. After waiting a moment for General Dent to join him, he passed into the street, and on foot proceeded to the Olympic Theatre. It was almost evening before a private box was engaged, and when the General and his companions passed into the theatre not even the ticket-taker knew of his presence. Mr. Tayleure, the manager of the theatre, had not even the opportunity of decorating the box, or of bringing the orchestra together to play "Hail to the Chief." The General passed down the parquet to his box unobserved. After he had taken his seat the gas was turned on full, and then he was quickly recognized, and there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the crowded audience. The General rose and bowed an acknowledgment of the compliment, and the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief." During the entire performance the General seemed very much interested in the play. He frequently laughed outright at the antics of "Humpty Dumpty," particularly when he performed the flank movement and took possession of the pigpen, from whence he hurled bricks at the pantaloon and the lover. Between the acts some boys in the gallery became uproarious in their demands for a speech, when the General retired to the rear of the box, where he remained until the beginning of the second act. After the performance a large portion of the audience lingered for some time around the entrance, in hopes of getting another look at the General. But he disappointed them by leaving at the stage entrance, under the guidance of Mr. Duff, the proprietor of the theatre. Walking leisurely through Crosby and Houston streets to Broadway, the General reached the hotel without any demonstration, where he was joined by Mrs. Grant, who, accompanied by Mr. A. T. Stewart and wife and Judge Hilton, had visited Niblo's Theatre to witness Miss Heron perform in the character of "Camille." About 11½ o'clock the General and Mr. Warren Leland entered the supper-room, where there were about a half dozen persons, and, without any interruption, the landlord and guest sat down and enjoyed a quiet supper. During the entire day there was hardly any demonstration whatever. Wherever the General went, every person appeared to respect his unostentatious manner and disinclination for noisy demonstrations. The General was dressed in civilian attire, and his appearance with a beaver sack overcoat and black silk hat was anything but military. The General and his party leave to-day for West Point, where they will remain over Sunday.

"Brick" Pomeroy on the General's Arrival

The N. Y. *Democrat*, the organ of the "Red Hot" Democracy, thus speaks of General Grant's presence in Gotham:—

The patent cigar holder is in town. The Lelands bagged him, of course. That's right; for if any man knows a horse when he sees him, it's Uncle Sim; if anybody understands the value of a cigar, it's Warren; and if any one appreciates a good lunch, it's Charlie; and the Metropolitan flies the flag of the nation in his honor. Sundry eminent contractors have called at the image's rooms, but he was out looking at horses. When he returns from West Point he will spend a week—but nothing else—in the city, and the members of the Union League are already preparing little schemes for his entertainment. Rumor has it that on Sunday he will go to Beecher's church in the morning and smoke in the evening. Monday he will open the new portion of Stewart's store, ask for a little peace, and order some Indian blankets. Tuesday he will visit the *Democrat* office, examine the Bullock presses, subscribe for the weekly, and order the daily to be sent to the White House. Wednesday he will be driven to Jerome Park in the morning by a committee of the League, and in the evening will attend private theatricals at the club theatre, on which occasion the *World's* farce, called *The Pauper, the Editor, the Turncoat, and the Bondholder*, will be produced, with a strong cast; scene laid in New York. Thursday, he will sleep and smoke until eight o'clock, at which time he will proceed to Stewart's private box at Niblo's—if he admires any of the girls in particular, they can be introduced through the private door—covers laid for four. Friday, he will loaf and enjoy his sail until evening, when he and his staff will attend prayer-meetings at some orthodox dog-pit. Saturday, he will depart for headquarters wherever they may be.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

A Case Involving $35,000,000.

The Boston *Traveler* of Thursday evening says:—

Among the decisions in important lawsuits now pending in the United States Circuit Court, that in the case of Mrs. Edward H. Green (*nee* Miss Hetty Robinson), in equity, vs. Thomas Mandell et al., is perhaps the most interesting, and we are happy to inform our readers that the long-expected decision will be made on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, in the Circuit Court. The history of the parties connected with the case, the facts at issue, and the grounds on which the plaintiff claims to have the will of her aunt, Miss Howland, set aside, have been frequently stated in this and other journals. It is said that the decision will turn upon three questions involved in the will: First, whether a contract for mutual wills, if proved, can be enforced, as being without consideration and against public policy and good morals. Second, the question of fact whether such a contract, as it is alleged was made, was actually made; and third, whether the duplicate second page of the aunt's (Howland) will is genuine, and which pretends to give all her property to her niece (Miss Robinson), the terms of the other any original wills notwithstanding. It was alleged that the signatures to each of the papers were forged by tracing from the signature to the will of Miss Howland. The report that the complainant in this great case died in a foreign land a few months since is without foundation; but it is quite certain that if she wins her case, when her child shall have come of age it will be worth about $35,000,000. If Hetty is defeated her heir will get $28,268 000, a sufficient sum to make it happy or miserable through life.

"ON TO CUBA!"

Important Plans of the Filibusters Developed.

The N. Y. *Sun*, which has gone into the work of ferreting out the plans of the filibusters created by the *World*, gives the following in its issue of yesterday morning:—

The cry "On to Cuba!" still rages. The headquarters of the Liberating Army were crowded yesterday with excited volunteers and revolutionary enthusiasts. The Colonel's (Gibbons) brother, who does the real estate business at the establishment, raved at the blockade of his office, when tenants were waiting outside impatient to pay their rents. A supernumerary corps could have been raised on the spot, but it was not wanted. The army is organized, mustered, and ready for war. New recruits must wait till the next performance.

Our reporter entered into an ante-chamber and found the Colonel's brother sitting at ease in an arm-chair. He looked with surprise at the unexpected arrival, and remarked, "Around again? but you can't get much to-night. They are holding a secret meeting in the back room. Even I am not allowed in there." Our reporter, however, not baffled by this reception, took a seat and opened a conversation with the elder Gibbons, who gave his views on the impending expedition:—"I myself was opposed to the Colonel's having anything to do with this scheme. The time hasn't come for it in one sense; but perhaps I may be mistaken. There are a great many military men in our large cities who have nothing to do, and it is easy to enlist all such in any cause. I know not that a large force is organized. Not a single expedition has left this country which I haven't had something to do with. My brother has entered into this movement with all his soul, and so I help him by advice, but otherwise I remain neutral. To day some of the friends of General Lopez sent us the flag he floated. It is a lone star on a red field, with alternate red and blue stripes. It will be the banner of this expedition. This morning a gentleman offered to equip the expedition, and he is now in the council; also an agent of one of our steamship companies is in there."

At this point, about 9½ o'clock, the door opened, and General Kerrigan, with Colonel Gibbons, entered the room where our reporter was sitting.

Colonel Gibbons—Ah, yes, you want our proceedings; but I am sorry to say they are secret; however, there are some minor details you can have.

The Colonel then introduced General Kerrigan to our reporter, and the three sat down.

General Kerrigan—We are now only waiting the arrival of a prominent Cuban from Havana, who is the prime mover in our scheme in Havana. Then we shall go for them.

Colonel Gibbons—A committee, consisting of General Kerrigan, Major Charles O'Roorke, and myself, has been appointed to go to Washington as delegates from the insurgents in Cuba, to represent our intentions.

General Kerrigan—We are not going to violate any neutrality laws. Those Cubans have invited us over there, and we only accept the invitation. What we want is simply to ask Seward to protect our property, guns, ammunition, etc.

Colonel Gibbons—Our staff is made up as follows:—William Sweetman, Commander of the naval forces; Dr. J. B. Loby, Medical Director; Colonel James Lamb, Chief of Ordnance; Major William Downing, Commissary; Colonel Tresillen, Chief Engineer.

General Kerrigan—Sweetman is a splendid captain. He knows every rock around Cuba. He can sail without a chronometer, and go it "blind."

Colonel Gibbons—General Basil Duke, General Forrest, and General Blair have signified their willingness to co-operate with the movement provided no neutrality laws are violated.

General Kerrigan—You see this is a big thing. We take Cuba, and then we have on our hands an army of 40,000 men. We'll sail to the Isthmus, capture that, and sell out to the United States for $3,000 000. Another thing, we are going to have a mass meeting here soon to get the tone of the public on this scheme.

Reporter—You will want a reporter on the expedition?

General Kerrigan—Oh, you'll get the report of our guns. That's all the public wants.

This discharge levelled our reporter, and the chiefs retired to the council chamber.

The secret conclave numbered about forty persons, among them leading fusiliers, valiant agents, bold navigators, princely Cubans, and the redoubtable Colonel.

The *World's* reporter had another interview with Colonel Gibbons, in which he inquired whether or not the Colonel would give him any statement, of a direct or explicit kind, concerning their financial condition.

Colonel Gibbons—At present our great and only needed source of revenue is in the hands of the Cubans themselves, for they have invited us to come to their aid; and this General, acting for the Cuban revolutionists, has charge of the entire finances, and he has been lavishly plied with gold by the revolters. Any funds got up in this and other cities will be for the purpose of supplying any extra wants of our men. I should here tell you, he continued, that an address to the Cuban revolters has been gotten up by the promoters of the movement in New York, in which the latter strongly urge them to persist in their patriotic endeavors, and cheer them with the news that there are thousands in the United States willing to sacrifice themselves in the noble cause. He and the others who were acting in this scheme were acting on the principle of universal benevolence, and it is because of the anxiety to act upon this maxim that we are to hold a grand mass meeting at the Institute, to which we publicly invite all to come, for our great object is to secure the co-operation of the multitude, and we think we cannot better do this than by laying our case before them in its proper light.

Reporter—Can you tell me aught about the navy you are said to possess?

Colonel Gibbons—We have several transport ships, etc., as I already told you, and our fleet is to be commanded by Captain Sweetman, who commanded the Erin's Hope expedition to Ireland, and who knows all the creeks and crannies of the Cuban coast. He is, of course, a thorough annexationist.

The Colonel next, in reply to some interrogatories by our reporter, said that there were 12,000 standing rebels in Cuba already, who were to support them on landing, and they expected that when the first blow was struck the great majority—two-thirds of the Cuban people—would hasten to their standard. Colonel Gibbons then briefly reiterated some other facts in connection with the movement which we have already given in extenso.

There will be a second secret meeting of the revolutionists on Monday evening next, when the Washington delegation will report.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	118½	Chi. and N. W. pref.	84½
N. Y. and E. R.	59½	Chi. and R. I. R.	103½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	107⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Gold	134⅛
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84½	Market strong.	
Chi. and N. W. com	84½		

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stocks excited and strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 98; Canton Co., 46½; Erie, 38½; Cleveland and Toledo, 98; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¾. Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 118½; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 55½; Missouri 6s, 89½; Hudson River, 123½; 6-20s, 1862 106½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106¾; do. new, 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 134⅜. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¼.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer for new; white, 85@90c.; yellow, 91. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye unchanged. Pork firm at $29@29 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17½c.; clear sides, 18c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

—The Middlebury students marched to the polls singing "John Brown," headed by a one-legged soldier, one of their number.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Report from the Adjutant-General of the United States Armies.

Advices from South America—Earthquakes and Revolutions—A Practical Movement to Release Cuba.

Further Election Returns from the Northwest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Adjutant-General of the Army—The Military Strength of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Adjutant-General of the army has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. The actual strength of the regiments in the service on the 30th of September was 43,741 men, and beside these there were 4340 men in the Engineer, Ordnance, and other special branches of the service. An unusually large number of discharges have been granted during the year on individual applications, and these, with ordinary discharges and casualties, are rapidly diminishing the regiments, except of cavalry, which are necessarily kept in force, because of the Indian depredations. It is reported that 4500 men are to be discharged before New Year's, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. The number of desertions last year was 2700 less than in the previous year, and the number of deserters arrested was nearly a thousand greater, and the proportion of losses by desertion to the strength of the army is considerably less than last year. Recruiting was carried on for all branches of the service until Nov. 26, 1867, when orders were issued to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery, except the ten light batteries, to the number of fifty privates per company, and to reduce the recruiting service by breaking up all rendezvous except four for cavalry and four for infantry. Recruiting for infantry and artillery was suspended April 30, 1868, except in cases of old soldiers desiring to enlist; and on the 24th of July, 1868, instructions were issued prohibiting all enlistments or re-enlistments, except as musicians, of any men in either of these two branches. It is added that to still further reduce the expense and strength of the military establishment, the detachments at the recruiting depots have been reduced as much as possible, and the schools of instruction have been suspended. No recruiting of any kind but for cavalry has been going on since the end of last July, and there are only five stations for recruiting in this arm of the service. The regiments on the Pacific coast have, as far as possible, to avoid expense of transportation, been supplied with recruits obtained in California. The strength of all the colored regiments in the service is nearly up to the required standard. The Adjutant-General renews the recommendation which he made last year, namely, that men be enlisted for five instead of three years. He further recommends that Congress authorize the enlistment of boys over twelve years of age as musicians, with the consent of their parents.

The Adjutant-General speaks at some length on the subject of military prisons. He says that the present system of punishment in the army not only fails to reform the men, but tends to degrade them; and that by throwing hardened and desperate criminals into close contact with young and thoughtless soldiers, subjects the latter to contamination by both precept and example. He forcibly alludes to the evils of guard-house confinement, and holds that they are the fruitful cause of desertion. He remarks that men who have been guilty of offenses against the civil law often enter the army to escape the penalty of their offenses, and at this time there is no way of getting rid of these men; for if they are discharged from one regiment they will go to another part of the country and enlist again under other names. After speaking further and with much feeling and judgment on this subject of army discipline and punishment, the Adjutant-General declares again, as he did last year, for military prisons. These, he says, if properly managed would serve as reformatory institutions, and would rid the army of many vicious and insubordinate men; they would materially diminish the need and expense of courts-martial, prevent the discharge of many desperate men in unsettled parts of the country, where they always become pests and outlaws, and would facilitate the recognition of offenders against the civil law who have entered the ranks of the army. He proposes to build the first prison in New York harbor, and if that is found to work well, then he would have Congress provide for similar institutions on Ship Island, at one point on the Pacific coast, and at one point in the Mississippi valley. The labor of convicts and the stoppages of pay would, he thinks, nearly support each prison after its erection. He would have companies of discipline attached to each prison, into which, under proper regulations, all idle and worthless men of the class who prefer being in the guard-house to doing duty should be transferred, and would have these vagabonds severely dealt with. He sketches his plan in detail, and suggests that it be submitted to Congress. The report closes with tables showing the number and rank of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 14—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74¼; Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—A. M.—Cotton is tending downwards; the sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 14—A. M.—Bacon, the market is bare. Sugar afloat firmer but not higher. Sperm Oil, £98; Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d. Linseed Oil, £28@£28 5s.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Conflagrations—Five Men Injured and One Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Early this morning an alarm of fire was given, caused by a fire being discovered in the large frame building on Albion street, occupied by Messrs. McNeil & Bro., carpenters and builders. The flames spread very rapidly in consequence of the dry and combustible nature of the material, and rendered it impossible to save any portion of the building. In the basement there was stored from five to ten thousand dollars' worth of builders' stock, the most of which is probably destroyed. Recently there had been placed in the building a quantity of new machinery, which is, of course, more or less injured. During the progress of the flames, and while the firemen were exerting themselves to their utmost, one side of the building fell in, injuring five men of Hose Company No. 5 very severely.

An alarm of fire, about 2 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a tenement house on Prince street, occupied by Irish families, and a sick man named McCormack was burned to death before he could be rescued. The building was gutted, and uninsured.

FROM CHICAGO.

Another Billiard Challenge—Result of the Election in Illinois and Iowa—The Bank Failure in Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—Rudolph has issued a challenge to Carme to play two games, American carom, push shot barred, and for $1000 a side, each one, on whatever tables Carme may select.

Full returns from Illinois, all but four counties (official), show a majority for Grant of 54,736. The Constitutional Convention has about 40,000 majority against it, with six counties yet to hear from, and is probably defeated. Seventy-two counties in Iowa show a Republican majority of 44,695, twenty-nine counties to be heard from.

In Milwaukee all is again quiet. The depositors of the Wisconsin State Bank held a meeting and appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the institution. The Committee reported that the depositors would realize about sixty cents on the dollar if Mr. Martin did not withdraw his funds. Mr. Martin has decided to shoulder his share of the burden, which will prove an actual loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamship Henry Chauncey brings Panama advices to the 5th, and $659,088 in treasure from California.

The United States Consul

will, as other representatives of foreign governments have done, advise Americans, if an increase commercial contribution is enforced against them, to file protests with him, and they will be forwarded to Washington. He regards the contributions as an extraordinary tax. The various Consuls have united in a remonstrance against the tax, which is levied to aid the revolutionists against the Government.

Earthquakes

continued all along the coast of Chili and Peru. In Copiapo severe shocks have been experienced, doing considerable damage to property; but no lives were lost. A very heavy one occurred on the 13th of October, lasting nearly three minutes, and another lasted four minutes. It is thought that

A Bloody Civil War

in Chili was imminent, growing out of the support given Errazuriz for the Presidency.

Australia.

Advices from Australia to the 8th of October reached Panama on the 4th instant. The news is unimportant.

GENERAL BUTLER.

His Kind Feelings for the South.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The *Courier and Journal* publishes to-day a private letter from Gen. Butler, in which he says:—

"That we are politically opposed, I think, must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am and ever have been. It is a part of my country, and although I may misjudge in the best way to preserve the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and, still worse, a blunder, yet I would do anything I could be convinced would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South as a part of my country. I bear no hatred towards the South or Southern men as such, if I know my own heart. But I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country as I understand them, and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war."

The *Courier and Journal* says of this:—

"As a partisan we have untiringly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at General Butler. When he soars higher and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked or turned upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Practical Movement to Release Cuba from Spain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of raising recruits to liberate Cuba. Several hundred men enlisted, principally ex-Rebel officers and soldiers. They leave for New Orleans soon.

Forty car loads of mess beef passed through here yesterday from Leavenworth and other points, *en route* to places in the East and to Europe. Several through bills of lading of such freight from Leavenworth City to Liverpool have been signed here during the past week.

METEORS.

Brilliant Shower of Ærolites.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—About midnight the heavens, which were perfectly clear, were traversed by small meteors which seemed like to fireworks. The directions were from all parts of the heavens. About one o'clock this morning the display became more brilliant, owing to the appearance of numerous large and intensely bright meteors which exploded like rockets, carrying a thin cloud of what seemed smoke in the heavens. One of these large meteors, at twenty minutes past 1 A. M. passed from northeast half away across the heavens, and when descending made a streak of intensely bright light, so bright that the letters on a newspaper could be distinctly seen. Another such shot from the east at thirty five minutes past 2 A. M., and lit up the whole sky with the flash on exploding. The majority of these meteors came from the northeast, but some were noticeable coming from almost every point of the compass. They averaged about six per minute up to 3 o'clock A. M.

It will be recollected that this is the anniversary of the display in November, 1867.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Nov. 14 1868.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102⅜@102½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48⅞@49¼, closing at the latter rate, an advance of 1⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 128½, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 50.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do; and 28 for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102¾	100 sh Read	48⅞		
$1000 do. New	102⅝	100	do	48⅝	
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100⅜	100	do	48⅝	
$2000 C&Am m 6s '80	100⅜	100	do	48⅝	
Wednesday 93		100	do	48⅝	
$2000 Leh 6s gold	85 93	200	do	48⅝	
4 sh C&Am R	85	51	do	48⅝	
100 sh Penna R	57½	100	do	48 81	
10 do	58½	300	do	48⅝	
300 do	54⅝	100	do	49	
50 sh Leh V R	55	100	do	48⅞	
2 sh 2d & 3d	50	400	do	49	
100 sh Leh Nav	28	400	do	49	
100 do	28	100	do	48⅞	
100 do	28¾	100	do	48⅞	
100 sh Big M	6¾	100	do	49	
400 do	6¾	100	do	49	
100 sh Reading	48 69	100	do	49	
200 do	48 69	100	do	49	
100 do	48 69	400	do	49	
100 do	48 94	100	do	48⅞	
100 do	48 94	200	do	49	

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10 00 A. M.	134¼	12 00 M.	134¼
11 00 "	134¼	12 16 P. M.	134¼
11 22 "	134⅛	12 30 "	133¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; old 5-20s, do., 108½@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 106½@106¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109½@109¾; do., 1867, 109½@109¾; do., 1868 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 104½@104¾. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@114; do. 1862, 108½@109; do., 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109¾@110; do., 1868, 109½@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104½@104¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 134½@134¾. Silver, 130@132.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—There is a fair demand for Flour for home consumption, and prices are steady, but the inquiry for shipment is extremely limited. About 1000 barrels were disposed of at $5 50@6 50 for superfine; $6 75@7 for extras; $7 25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota double extra spring wheat family; $8 50@10 75 for winter wheat do; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in Wheat, and for prime lots there is a good inquiry. Sales of red at $1 85@2 08, and amber at $2 15@2 20. Rye is held at $1 48@1 50 per bushel for Western. Corn is without improvement. Sales of yellow at $1 13@1 14; new do. at 80@85c., and Western mixed at $1 10@1 12. Oats are but little sought after. Sales of Western at 68@70c. for heavy, and 60c@65c. for light.

Barley and Malt are without material change.

Bark is quiet. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $6 50@7 25 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $2 75@3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2 65.

Whisky is steady at $1 08@1 10 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Martha, Lewin, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, Meimer, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Charlotte Stupell, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strowbridge, Bordeaux, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Abbott Deveraux, Rich, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Portsmouth, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. R. Murney, Murney, New Haven, Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Portsmouth.
Steamer Novelty, Tutt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Henry L. Shaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 12—6 P. M.—The barque Sam Shepherd, from Cienfuegos, remains at the Breakwater. Captain Evans reports:—5th inst., lat. 29 50 N., long. 79 50 W., passed ship Princeton, of New York, from Mobile for Liverpool, all steering northward.

Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Volkyria, McKenzie, before reported below New York awaiting orders, has been ordered to Philadelphia to load petroleum for Antwerp.

Barque G. H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Brig Frank L. Allen, Norton, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 9th inst.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schr L. K. Cogswell, Swett, hence for Ipswich, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Alcora, Dennison, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schrs E. S. Twisden, Chase, hence for Boston, and D. G. Floyd, Weeden, hence for Cambridge, sailed from Newport 11th inst.

Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, hence, at Newport 12th inst.

Schr Glenwood, hence for Norwich, at New London 10th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, and Julian Nelson, Chevalier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.

Schr S. Washburne, Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 11th inst.

Schrs Alice Howes, Raymond; Jas. Butler, Smith; and J. S. Waldin, Bowen, from Bridgeport; E. Franklin, Jarvis, and Agnes Reppilier, McFadden, from New Haven; and Philadelphia, Treinor, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Hopes of the House of Blair.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Dean Swift would have drawn an excellent portrait of the Washington politician. The W. P. is a character. He is indigenous to the national capital, and rarely thrives in any other place. Generally, he is a native of the District, but the records sometimes show instances of successful transplanting. Thus, a fine young New Yorker, who has just seen the inside of the Tammany ring, and has scarcely reached the Councilman's position, or a plump, corn-fed Pennsylvanian, who has attained the early dignities of a party State Committee, will, if taken to Washington and properly cared for, bloom into a very acceptable specimen.

To this Washington politician the world is composed of red tape and sealing wax. The economy of nature is one endless circumlocution office. He lives between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3, including an hour for lunch. His days of dread are the 1st and 15th of each month. His constant anxiety is for promotion from the "class" he is in to the "class" above him. Mr. Postmaster-General Randall, one of the few cases of successful transplanting late in life, expressed an axiom when he said that all the officers in the Department should support Mr. Johnson because he was the source of their "bread and butter." We fancy that it as much bread and butter and an instinctive, uncontrollable dread of the 1st and 15th days of next March that lead to the astonishing unanimity with which Washington politicians abandon President Johnson and surround General Grant. The one fact these gentlemen appreciate is a majority in the Electoral College. From the moment it was known that General Grant had a majority of the Electoral votes, they were his warm and steadfast friends, his lusty, consistent supporters, his champions through good report and evil report, just as they would have been for Mr. Seymour had he been successful. Grant was their choice from the beginning. They never intended to support anybody else. In all his quarrels with Johnson, they gave him a silent but sincere sympathy. And now they will give him the *National Intelligencer;* and, if he has any trouble about the little patronage that drips from the Department, they will find public-spirited citizens like Mr. Coyle, Mr. Wendell, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Berret, and the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, not to speak of the multitude of the Blair family (by blood and marriage), perfectly willing to take every responsibility from his hands.

Mr. Montgomery Blair is perhaps the most conspicuous and illustrious Washington politician now living. His triumphs have been the wonder of this generation. Under Mr. Lincoln's administration he was a Cabinet officer. Another member of his family was in the Cabinet, a third was an Admiral in the navy, in charge of the most profitable blockading station in the service, while a brother was in the army, or rather oscillating between the army and the Speakership of the House. If Mr. Seymour had been elected we have no doubt that the whole administration would have been transferred to Silver Springs, and the multitudinous Blairs would have taken the Government on contract. The election of Grant would seem to have put an end to this pleasing anticipation, and to remand the whole Blair family back to the appalling necessity of working for their daily bread. Montgomery, however, with his serene and modest genius, comes to the rescue, and now, according to a Democratic paper, "publicly advises Democrats to press Grant to select his Cabinet from among conservative Republicans like Trumbull and Fessenden, and to promise him the support of the Democracy for his administration." "The support of the Democracy" is only a figure of speech for the support of the Blair family. The mention of Fessenden and Trumbull as the two gentlemen who are to harmonize and consolidate the new Administration, to bring Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Garrett Davis, together around the national fireside, is a quiet piece of irony. The offer of the "support" of the Democratic party to President Grant, if he will only bow down and worship the Blairs, is only equalled by an offer of a similar character which we find recorded in sacred history. Profane history gives an interesting illustration. When Andrew Johnson became President he was welcomed by the Blairs and the Washington politicians, who brought him assurances of the "support" of the Democratic party, called him a "second Jackson," promised him unanimous renomination, and journeyed to Philadelphia to endorse him. They so preyed upon the vanity and the ambition of the poor man that they dragged him over the country like a travelling circus. No man ever demeaned himself more than President Johnson. No man ever kept a bargain with more sincerity; and if any President ever deserved the "support of the Democracy," Mr. Johnson did, in return for his "support" of the Blair family. But the Convention met, and instead of receiving the "kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," the confiding "second Jackson" was curtly dismissed with a sort of cold, shivering, contemptuous support, and the honors were divided between the unpopular Seymour and a hungry Blair.

Mr. Johnson's difficulty was that he sold out too cheaply. He really imagined that these men had "principles." They only wanted bread and butter. If President Grant wants to buy the Blair family and the Democratic party combined, with the Rebel army thrown in, he can do it with one custom-house and twenty post-offices; and they will "support" him, even if he transcends in his policy the extreme doctrines of Mr. Wendell Phillips. The cheapest articles in the political market to-day are the Washington politicians; and the cheapest of the lot are the members of the house of Blair. If Grant thinks they are worth purchasing, there can be no objection to his making the trade. We only trust he will take warning from President Johnson, and, instead of buying dearly, take the gang at the lowest figure. This, after due dickering, he will find to be extremely small.

"What Shall We Do With the Negro?"

From the N. Y. Nation.

During the first few months after the war this question was very frequently put by a great many people, who asked it simply because they did not think it could be answered; in other words, used it rather as a good conundrum than as a means of getting information. Their opinion clearly was that the negro was an insoluble problem, and they hoped and believed that he would bring to shame and confusion everybody who had ever done anything to help him. Frederick Douglass, who shines amongst his school of politicians by the possession of a shrewd common sense and a keen and incisive tongue, answered the question at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Association, and with a good deal of force, by requesting everybody to "let the negro alone" as the very highest benefit his white neighbors could confer on him. Now, though this answer really contains in it the key of the whole negro difficulty, of course it has to be interpreted in a large and liberal way, and with a due regard to surrounding circumstances. It would not have been right to "let the negro alone" immediately after the war. To make emancipation a blessing and not a curse to him special means had to be provided for his protection and education, until he had become familiarized with the machinery of free society, and had learned to play his part in working it; until the ruling race had given some satisfactory indication of respect for his rights, or he had been provided with the legal means of asserting them, and the knowledge necessary to use the means effectively.

The Freedmen's Bureau was one most powerful and beneficent agent in making the transition from slavery to freedom easy, and it has been maintained up to the point where there was danger of its preventing the growth of self-reliance and prudence among those for whose benefit it was established, and danger of its becoming a prey to jobbers and professional politicians. Its labors were admirably supplemented by the American Freedmen's Union Commission, which was established four years ago, by the voluntary efforts of private individuals, to do for Northern charity towards the freedmen what the Sanitary Commission had done for Northern charity towards the soldiers—that is, organize it, conduct it through proper channels to the quarters in which it was most needed, prevent waste from want of concert and concentrated responsibility, and prevent its being cursed by the spirit of sectarianism or localism. It has succeeded in doing all that it set itself to do in a remarkable degree, its main efforts being directed, since the first year or two pending the assumption of the work by the State governments, to the supply of the freedmen's greatest want, education. It has established and kept going thousands of schools all over the South, and has, during the past year, devoted a large portion of its funds to sowing the seeds of schools—if we may use the expression—by training white and colored teachers; and it is a remarkable fact that Union majorities at the South are in the ratio of freedmen's schools—that is, the more schools you have the more votes you get for peace and quietness, for the maintenance of the United States Government, and for the payment of the United States debt, and the equality of men before the law. In short, the story of the influence of education on politics at the North is the story of the influence of education on politics at the South.

The Commission now propose, after providing funds for the maintenance of their schools one year longer, to dissolve and leave the work they have begun to be carried on by the Southern people themselves, and they do this because they have been made sensible by many signs that they are just nearing the point where persistence in treating the freedman as an object of commiseration or as the pupil or ward of the community would not only bring into ridicule all that has been done for him, and all the arguments on which the claims made for his political equality have been based, but would seriously interfere with the growth of his own character. In stopping their work now, they stop it while it still retains the public sympathy and respect, and thus render a valuable service to the general cause of charity; for if charity have any formidable enemies, it is they who keep philanthropic "movements" going after the intelligent portion of the community has ceased to see the necessity of them, and after they cease to have any visible basis but rhetoric, sophistry, and exaggeration.

The action of the Freedmen's Commission may, and we hope will, furnish a useful lesson to legislators and political agitators in the stage of reconstruction on which we are now entering. If the negro is what so many of us have been asserting that he is, a man who has only been kept by a gross abuse of the power of the majority from taking his full share in the work of progress, both moral and material, he must be left to win his way to his proper place by the use of ordinary means. The value of difficulties in strengthening and elevating white character is now an old and trite subject of remark. The most energetic and successful white communities are those for whom Providence has apparently done least, as far as outward circumstances are concerned; and the same proposition is true in a vast majority of cases with regard to individuals. Wherever the industrial field is fairly free, the "self-made man" is getting the better of the man whose father supplies his capital; and though education is an equipment which always gives its owner an immense advantage, the educated man who has nothing but his own brains to look to for aid in the struggle of life almost always beats the educated man who enters the arena with his material future provided for by others. The thing which has probably most contributed to make New Englanders "the bosses" in nearly every undertaking in the country, and has placed South Carolina conquered at the feet of Massachusetts, is the fact that New England hills are bleak and bare and the New England soil stony and unproductive. Of course, everything must be done that can be done to make the difficulties with which the negro has to contend no greater than those with which poor white men have to contend. He ought to have security, and he ought to have education, in so far as it is in the power of the Government to supply them; but the great burden which weighs the negroes in the race is one which neither Government nor philanthropists can remove, and that is the want of all the ordinary claims to social respectability. These claims, in the case of a race, are based on a history rich either in great deeds or great men, and in the case of individuals either on wealth or professional or commercial success, or learning or genius. No white race, or white man, who wants these things is thought much of. The negro race must, in short, win a good social position in the way other races have won it; and when it has its roll of poets, orators, scholars, soldiers, and statesmen to show, people will greatly respect it; but not till then, no matter how many novels are composed in its honor or how many sermons are preached against "the sin of caste."

So, also, as regards individual negroes, it may be confidently asserted that as soon as a tolerable number of them have conquered the difficulties which prevent so many of us from being great lawyers and orators and poets and statesmen, they will soon come to be valued, like other men, for what they are, no matter what may be the color of their skins or the size of their facial angle. Prejudices, of course, are hard to conquer, and happy is he who when he enters on life finds none in his path; but there is only one way of conquering them for black or white, and that is—performance. People won't dare to sneer at a black skin when they have become familiar with the spectacle of a black skin covering sages and heroes and jurists and millionaires. Therefore, those who wish the negro well should preach to him incessantly the lesson of self-reliance and self-deliverance; should spend all they can for books and maps and teachers for him, and as little as possible on gaseous lectures about his political rights; should, whenever they feel an irrepressible desire to stump for the negro, or vote for Ben Butler or his like for the sake of the negro, expend their zeal in packing up their valises and going to the South, and there doing, as hundreds of admirable Northern men and women are doing at this moment, a little honest—unnoticed here, but we may be sure not unnoticed everywhere—*work* for the negro, by opening schools for his instruction in letters, in industry, in morals, and in politics, and affording him an example of unostentatious devotion to duty.

William T. Sherman.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is, and will be until the 4th of next March, a vast deal of speculation as to who will be the constitutional advisers of President Grant. This sort of guessing will be a harmless waste of time, and the most of it will probably be wide of the mark. The comments on the probable members of the Cabinet may, perhaps, enable General Grant to see what is the public estimate of the men from among whom he will be likely to select his advisers. Just now, however, it would seem more profitable to inquire as to the character of the men who, whether in or out of the Cabinet, will be apt to influence the newly-elected President in his future policy.

Of all these, we believe that William T. Sherman will be the man nearest to the new President and most influential in his counsels, whether the former shall be Secretary of War, General, or Lieutenant-General. In one of these capacities General Sherman will, doubtless, reside at Washington during General Grant's administration; and, so far as President Grant is concerned, it will make no difference, as to his most trusted lieutenant's influence with him, which of these offices Sherman may choose to occupy—for we believe that the option rests with the latter. There is no reward for Sherman's services within the power of Grant to bestow which the General of the Army would not eagerly confer on the man who was his most trusted counsellor and most efficient coadjutor through the war, and whose often-tried friendship for him was one of the most beautiful incidents of the war.

The country has no reason to be jealous of the counsels of such a man as Sherman—the most brilliant but the least understood of our generals. He is not only not a politician, but he never could become one. Endowed with the most active and keenest of intellects, he is so utterly honest that he would be as likely to discover and assail the weaknesses, corruptions, and absurdities of his own as those of the opposite party. A more unmanageable man there is not in America. So far as party purposes are concerned, he would be perpetually saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. When he was sounded last year with a view to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the politicians who attempted the job were bewildered by his alternate denunciations of radical folly and Copperhead disloyalty. For each he had a volley of those sharp, stinging, *sticking* invectives which only an intense, earnest, and honest thinker like Sherman can hurl.

In these days, when the whole official atmosphere at Washington is reeking with corruption; when no one dare say how far or how high the power of the "Whisky Ring," the "Indian Ring," and the "Gold Ring" may extend—it will be something to have as a confidential adviser of President Grant a man like Sherman, who so thoroughly loathes and so intensely hates all forms of official corruption. The shaking of a red rag before a spirited bull is hardly more certain to excite his frenzy than the presentation of a clear case of official dishonesty to General Sherman is to rouse all the latent wrath of his nature. A murderer he might excuse; a man who would betray any official trust for his own benefit or that of his friends he could never pardon. There are hundreds of Treasury agents and cotton speculators who could testify from experience as to Sherman's consuming and righteous wrath when he has caught them in dishonest practices. More than once during the war he dared the consequences of disregarding extraordinary permits from headquarters at Washington, in order to punish or prevent these practices, for he is as fearless and uncompromising in the attack of abuses as of armed foes.

It is fortunate, also, that General Sherman is absolutely free from the weakness of nepotism or favoritism. It was notorious in his army that his own immediate staff officers were the last to be recommended for promotion. His hard-worked Adjutant-General remained a captain all through his campaigns, while the adjutant-generals of corps and division commanders were colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors. His failure to press the claims of his own military family was so glaring and even unjust to faithful officers, that his corps commanders remonstrated with him for his neglect. He seemed surprised, and said, "Why, I might as well ask favors for myself." The idea of availing himself of his position to help those who were near to him had never entered his mind. The only favor he asked at the time of the reorganization of the army, when his recommendation would in most cases have been almost equivalent to an appointment, was that two of his division commanders should be made colonels of the regular army, and this he did not regard as a personal favor at all, but as due to officers who had shown eminent soldierly ability and spirit. In almost all of the cases where we have heard of applications made to him by personal friends for his influence, he has refused. In fact, a personal friend is almost the last man he would help to office, and most of them know the fact by this time.

In whatever capacity General Sherman may go to Washington next March, he will stand there for truth, justice, honesty, and plain dealing—an enemy, not to be cajoled or intimidated, of all scoundrels and schemers; as true a patriot as ever wore the American uniform, and as steadfast a friend to the President as any President or ruler ever had. He is often hasty and wrong in his judgment, but General Grant has shown already that he knows how to use Sherman's best faculties and qualities without yielding his own cool judgment. It is not likely that Grant will ever again see so doubtful and fateful an hour as that when he determined to drop below the batteries of Vicksburg *against* the formal, written protest of the man to whom he looked up as to an elder brother. Should such an hour come, however, he will again calmly trust to his own fearless judgment and follow it to the end. But, in the future as in the past, he will still lean trustingly, we may almost say lovingly, on the counsellor he has so often and so successfully tried—William T. Sherman.

The Battle is Not Decisive.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The battle of 1868 has been fought. It has not been a decisive battle—it has not ended the war. The smoke, and dust, and turmoil of the conflict arise from the field of strife, and we behold our victory.

The Democracy have not been beaten. A party which gains nothing cannot gain a victory. The party which loses is not victorious. In the great battle of 1868, just fought, the radicals have lost heavily, and, as they have lost, the Democracy have gained.

The victory has been ours, but it has not been decisive.

The war will still go on.

We have commenced anew for the next campaign, and it will be a hotter, sharper, more determined fight on the part of the Democracy and the people than was the one just ended. Every day carries us farther and still farther into the deep and damning mass of Jacobin corruption and wickedness. Every day the people are opening their eyes to some new exposure of radical infamy. Every day the people are beginning the better to understand their rights and their means of defense.

The next fight against the enemy will be differently conducted than was the last. There will be more fighting. It will be more aggressive, and less defensive. Brave men will then go to the front, and occupy places cowards have disgraced. There will be no flinching in the heat of the battle, but there will be a fight for victory, which will continue until victory is won. The Democracy will waste no time in defense. The party whose history is the history of all that is great and glorious of America, which so long and faithfully administered the affairs of government, needs not one word of defense.

We will carry the war into the ranks of the enemy. We will put upon the shoulders of the radicals, where they belong, the responsibilities and crimes for all the nation has suffered during the past seven or eight years. We will hold them responsible for the murders, the outrages, and the villainies they have been guilty of. We will make them answer for the unprecedented frauds they have perpetrated, and which they will continue to perpetrate so long as they have a hold upon power. We will put the enemy on the defensive, and will play them such a tune that theirs shall be a "dance of death." We have commenced another campaign. It is not well to wait until the eve of battle to prepare our forces.

Radicalism is committing its frauds and stealings as extensively to-day; the people are being robbed and plundered and taxed just as oppressively now as during the time preceding the election, and there is just as much need that there should be wakefulness and watchfulness now as ever. The people are the power in this country, and the people warn those in the high places that there must be equal taxation; that the workingman shall not pay tribute to the bondholder; that the bondholder must support himself, or the people will inaugurate measures that will make the bonds as valueless as the frost-seared leaves of autumn.

We want a white government for white men, and the States left to a control of their own domestic institutions. We want reform in the various departments of government; the offices cleared of thieves and swindlers, and filled with honest men, that the tax-payers of America may know what has become of the money they have paid into the national treasury. We want all the rights and privileges as freemen that were vouchsafed us by the Constitution of the United States; and to regain these rights; to maintain that Constitution; to maintain the Union; to protect the toiling masses of America in the enjoyment of their earnings; to protect all in their rights, the Democracy worked with ceaseless vigilance.

Upon this platform we renew the fight, and upon this platform we shall gain greater and more lasting victories.

Woman's Right to the Ballot.

From the N. Y. World.

"Man to man so oft unjust,
Is always so to woman."

Mrs. Cady Stanton thinks so, in this week's *Revolution*, and in the inculpation are included several of her own sex. This is the way of it. A meeting of sundry "thoughtful men and women of New England" is called by the aforesaid "thoughtful men and women," in no less a thoughtful place than Boston, to meet on the 29th. To this meeting none of the lights of other days, such as Hibby Foster, Charles Capillary Burleigh, Windmill Phillips, Henry Canter Wright, have been invited; not even Parker Painful Pillsbury. Considering these things, and also that nothing less than "women's inalienable right to political liberty" is to be discussed, Mrs. Stanton feels bad. Moreover, to aggravate the situation, Mrs. S. was invited, and "in a cordial and financially favorable manner, all her expenses for food, travel, and rest being promised payment," and then, at the eleventh hour, says Mrs. Stanton, "the invitation was withdrawn, for fear that in inviting us they would be indorsing Seymour, Blair, and the *World*." Mrs. Stanton does not regret, but simply notes the fact. Undoubtedly, too, in the quotation she put herself in better company than she would have found had the Boston bidding been not withdrawn. Mrs. Stanton, like another of her sex in the song, prefers "the good old way" of advocating suffrage, by "discussion, appeal, and publication," and thinks that the exclusives of the Hub will not do much. That remains to be seen. Only it is certain that if the woman would-be suffragans do not stand together they will fall beyond recovery. Let us have peace.

Mr. McCulloch as a Stock-jobber.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Although no more Treasury stock-jobbing despatches have been received from Washington within the last three days, the public indignation which they excited has by no means subsided. It is generally known that until within a very short time past Mr. McCulloch looked forward to retaining his present office under General Grant, but hopes of this no longer exist, and the Secretary, as a *dernier ressort*, is said to be intent on making a million of dollars, more or less, before he leaves the department. The semi official press despatches of Friday, Saturday, and Monday last were therefore, there is good reason to believe, part of the stock-jobbing scheme in which the Treasury ring is engaged, with Mr. McCulloch at its head. This is not only a scandal to the department but a disgrace to the Government, and its repetition ought to be punished by the President by the suspension of his stock-jobbing Secretary of the Treasury. It is not the business of the latter to attempt to regulate Wall street by either bulling or bearing stocks, gold, and Government securities, in league with speculators, or trying to influence the money market by resorting to expedients. The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under the law to inflate the currency, and it was an abuse of authority for him to threaten to do so, and, moreover, it is in direct conflict with all that he has hitherto said on the subject. But what signifies consistency and official honor when the Treasury ring is at work? It remains for public opinion to enlighten Mr. McCulloch, if nothing else will, and the former is unanimously opposed to any interference whatever with the money market for the benefit of either the Treasury ring or any other stock-jobbers.

Let Us Have a Civil Service.

From the N. Y. World.

From all quarters there comes up the cry of fraud, Democrats charging Radicals and Radicals charging Democrats with election frauds, and the country at large incensed at frauds by Federal officials in almost every department of the Government connected with the public funds. The root of these evils is one and the same. Men cheat at the ballot-box to get into office, and when they get into office they steal until turned out. The immense value of the public patronage prompts election frauds, and the uncertainty of office prompts fraud on the Treasury. To potter away here, as the Union League sages are doing at an alleged election fraud, or to potter away there, as Mr. Johnson is doing at one form of fraud in the revenue, is small business. The axe must be laid at the root of the tree to fell the upas. Lopping off a limb here or there rather strengthens the rest than otherwise. We must begin at the beginning, and that is to take the patronage of the Federal Government out of the market. The old maxim was, to the victor belongs the spoils. The new maxim must be, no spoils. The amount of the patronage it is not likely will be reduced—indeed, from the necessities of the growth of the Republic, it is likely even to augment; but when once disposed of it can be left unchanged. Instead of a cleaning out of the departments every four years, just when the incumbents are beginning to learn their work, and a furious influx in their stead of ignorant and greedy partisans whose only claim is that they are partisans, we need a civil service—just as we have a military service and a naval service—organized, adaptive, and permanent. Foreign countries have such organizations, and their result has been found to be honesty, efficiency, and as much of economy as is consistent with effectual operation.

Give us a civil service, then, you Congressmen who are so soon to meet. You ask us to rely on General Grant for peace, and we ask you to rely on Mr. Jenckes' bill, or something like it, for public honesty. Something must be done to put a quietus at once on election and revenue frauds, and a civil service is just the thing.

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

RURAL CEMETERY,

MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,

MOUNT MORIAH,

by geographical position, is

FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,

Call and see samples.

Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A RECAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

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NEW CHROMOS,
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NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

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JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [8 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY,
Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. 11 5 1mstop*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOSS. 2 1

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 18th of November, 1868.

10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—For several months past workmen have been busily engaged in remodelling and making extensive repairs and alterations to the time-honored Apprentices' Library, situated at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. The improvements have all been completed, and the Library building was thrown open for the inspection of the public last evening. The Library now presents a very neat and tasty appearance. The exterior of the building has been repainted and the interior is replastered and painted, and presents the appearance of a new edifice. The first floor is the girls' library and the upper room is for boys. Handsome oval counters have been erected on either floor, with black walnut tops and with the panels painted in imitation of walnut and maple. The shelving is entirely new, and is painted in imitation of oak. The ceiling of the upper room has been raised, and all parts of the building is well lighted. At the south end of the building there was a lot 12 feet in width on Fifth street by 48 feet in depth. This lot has been purchased and a building erected thereon, the upper room of which is connected with the boys' library room, and will be used as a reading and writing room, and the lower floor has been rented out as a store. The stock of books has been increased, and the old ones have been overhauled, renumbered, etc. A number of citizens repaired to the Library last evening and inspected the improvements made.

—A meeting of the friends of Irish liberty was held last evening in Fifth street, below Shippen, Charles McDonough, Chairman, Neil McBride, Secretary. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to perfect arrangements for the reception of the delegates to arrive in this city to attend the Convention on the 24th inst., in aid of the people of Ireland. During the evening addresses were made by Mr McDonough, Thomas Mulcahy, and others. It was stated that about three thousand stack of arms would be sent to Philadelphia from New York to aid in equipping those who might feel disposed to join the Fenian ranks. It was also stated that there would not be less than twenty thousand persons in the parade to take place on the 26th inst. After partly maturing plans for the coming Convention and parade, an adjournment took place.

—James Devlin, the young man who had a quarrel with William Valentine, of Trenton, N. J., drowned in the Schuylkill, at the Columbia Railroad Bridge, on Wednesday evening last, was before Alderman Jones yesterday in a case growing out of the disappearance of Mr. Valentine. Chief Lamon testified that Devlin had been arrested for assaulting the missing man and also the bridge-tender and car-inspector, and while the investigation into the disappearance of Mr. Valentine did not connect Devlin with it, Chief Lamon said that he desired Devlin to be committed until the body was found and an inquest held upon it by the Coroner. The Alderman committed Devlin for a further hearing.

—J. A. Kannowasser, Judge, and Thomas J. Dagney, Inspector of the Sixth division of the Fourth ward; Abraham Helmstadter, Judge, and John Grady, of the Seventh division of the Fourth ward; William J. Furey, Judge, and John McKeon, Inspector of the Eighth division of the Fourth ward; and Thomas Gillespie, Judge, and Robert Thompson Inspector of the Seventh division of the Third ward, were arraigned before Alderman Jones, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, charged with misdemeanor in office, in receiving illegal and fraudulent votes on election day. They were held for a further hearing on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

—The annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania was held yesterday afternoon at the College Hall, and was large and enthusiastic. Resolutions of regret at the decease of the following members of the Society were passed:—George F. Hagner, Marine T. W. Chandler, Charles Buckwalter, and Richard H. Douglass. After the transaction of important business of a private nature, officers were elected for the ensuing year.

—Bridget Richmond, 16 years of age, residing in Cedar street, near Cumberland, was found last evening lying in the street in an unconscious condition. It is supposed that she was run over by a vehicle, and that the driver was not aware of the occurrence. She was removed to her home.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅜.

—General Schofield is in Baltimore.

—Alabama is now conceded to Grant by 2500 majority.

—Chief Justice Chase has decided not to hold court in Georgia.

—A large number of meteors were observed at New York last night.

—The internal revenue receipts average about $250,000 per day.

—There is not a Democrat in the newly elected Kansas Legislature.

—None of the Cabinet officers have yet completed their annual reports.

—The Cole case is again on trial at Albany; two new jurors were obtained yesterday.

—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn will decline the Bishopric of Central New York.

—An election for Bishop of the new Diocese of Long Island will be held on Wednesday next.

—The customs receipts at this port from the 2d to the 7th instant, inclusive, amounted to $125,979.

—Three more men have been held to bail in New York for complicity in naturalization frauds.

—Collector Perry Fuller, of New Orleans, was in consultation with President Johnson yesterday.

—The books and papers of the Live Stock Company of St. Louis have been seized by the authorities.

—All the papers in Washington, D. C., are preparing to become Administration organs after the 4th of March next.

—The sentence of Mrs. Victor, to be hanged for the murder of her brother, in Ohio, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

—There will be a reunion of the Societies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Georgia, in Chicago on the 15th and 16th inst.

—Montgomery Blair advises the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature to vote for the re-election of Mr. Henderson to the United States Senate.

—A woman and four children were burned to death in the hotel at McKinzie, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Tennessee, yesterday morning.

—A train on the Memphis and Charleston road was thrown from the track near Pride's Station, Alabama, on Thursday. Several passengers were wounded and a locomotive and a number of cars wrecked.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord Stanley opened the Parliamentary canvass in the borough of King's Lynn, to-day, with a speech to his constituents. After reviewing and defending the policy of the Ministry, he proceeded to consider the state of Europe. He said the mutual jealousy and the overgrown armaments of France and Prussia were a source of uneasiness, but believed if peace was maintained France would become reconciled to the union of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. He feared that Turkey was in danger, but from internal causes. Returning to the questions which agitated England, he declared himself in favor of reform, but opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In the course of his address, he announced that the differences with the United States were so far settled that the arrangement made only awaited the ratification of the Government at Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The London *Times* to-day, in an article on the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, alludes to Secretary Seward in the following terms:—"The official career of Mr. Seward is now drawing to a close. To the favorable result of the late war his skill and energy largely contributed. His foreign policy has been successful, and he retires when all chances of domestic and foreign strife have disappeared. He must naturally wish, in common with Lord Stanley, to terminate, before retiring from office, a dispute of all the details of which he is master. The convention is especially important, because, at a time when national jealousies weaken confidence, it establishes a freer precedent for resort to arbitration instead of war for the settlement of differences."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A report was extensively published yesterday to the effect that William Thomson had succeeded to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and Samuel Wilberforce to that of York. It was promptly forwarded to the Associated Press as part of the news of the day. To-day, however, it is officially denied that these promotions in the Church of England have been made.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—At the Council of Ministers held at the Tuileries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of affairs in France. A resolution was adopted providing for the use of most vigorous measures for its suppression. Public journals will be exempted from interference, if they refrain from inciting the people against the Government.

Leon Joseph Hanen, editor of the *Siecle*, died to-day, aged sixty-nine.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—General Dulce, upon leaving for Cuba, will take with him a number of city officials, who are to replace the present administrative authorities. Very extensive powers are granted him in view of the troubled condition of the island. Civil marriages are now of frequent occurrence in Spain. The formation of a Protestant church in Madrid has been sanctioned by the Provisional Government. Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, favors the Duke of Montpensier as a candidate for royalty.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands will be removed by order of the Provisional Government. Prim, Secretary of War, has issued an order forbidding the attendance of armed soldiers at public meetings. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid continues his relations with the new Government.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The bill for putting the army on a war footing has passed the Reichsrath by a large majority.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—News has been received of a collision between two trains on the road near Harrovitz, in Bohemia. Twenty-three persons are reported killed and sixty-one injured.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to the 8th of October, report that a severe shock of earthquake occurred at Hiogo.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—It recently came to the knowledge of the Government that a band of fourteen persons had started from Havana for the purpose of creating an insurrection in the Vuelta Abajo region. On the 11th instant the rural police succeeded in arresting twelve of the party at San Cristobal. Senor Aguive, a merchant of Yaras, who is charged with receiving arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, has been arrested, and was brought here yesterday. Balmasedo has arrived at Manzanillo, whence he issued a proclamation, giving the revolutionists eight days to lay down their arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

President Johnson

is unwilling to act in the matter of the charges preferred against McCulloch and Rollins by Gilmer of Richmond, and has referred them to Mr. Evarts. The impression prevails that Gilmer's effort is a black mailing scheme.

General Grant

will spend one or two days in New York, a day or two at West Point, and on his return will spend a day or two in Philadelphia. The trip is merely to see his son

At West Point,

and has no political significance.

Secretary Schofield

went to Baltimore to-day, and will not return until to-morrow. He and Seward were absent from the Cabinet meeting.

Great Destruction of Property.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 13.—The Sherman House, with a number of adjacent buildings, was burned this morning. The total loss is about $130,000; insured for $65,000.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The entire morning was occupied in empanelling a jury in the Cole case. Two additional jurors were obtained, Richard D. Betts and Oscar M. Crego, of Albany.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·43	MOON SETS	.....
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	1·22

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, Havana, A. Merino.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. barque Lady Stanley, Harrison, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary J., Ray, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 10th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 123 bales cotton 14 do. domestics, 145 tcs. rice, 3000 lbs. old type, 4000 lbs. dried fruit, 6 bales rags, 33 casks Kaolin clay, 121 empty ale casks, 5 barrels terrapins, and 95 pkgs.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Adelaide, Norris, hence, at Key West 4th instant.
Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, at Cardenas 6th inst., loading for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, hence, was discharging at Cardenas 6th inst.
Brig Isabella Beurmann, Kennard, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, for Philadelphia, at Havana 7th inst.
Brig Kennebec, for Philadelphia, cleared at St John, N. B., 11th inst.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Dougherty, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Jonathan May and Daniel Pierson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Schr S. T. Baker, Brewster, at New York 12th inst., from Alexandria for New Haven, reports:—Nov. 10, off Barnegat, was run into by schr D. S. Mersnon, from Boston for Philadelphia, carrying away mainsail, stove quarter rail and boat.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, was loading at Cardenas 6th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, from Providence for Philadelphia at New York 12th inst.
Schrs Chas. E. Carstairs, Price; Jos. Maxfield, May; and Neptune's Bride, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schrs Sarah A. Boyce, Gates, hence for Boston, and E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence for Portland at New London 10th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence for Portland, at New London 11th inst.
Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, hence, at Savannah 9th instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 10th inst.
Schrs Farragut, Clark, from Calais; D. P. Dixon, from Newburyport; and Abner Taylor, Gulliver, from Bangor, sailed from Newport 10th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schrs Sylvan, Blanchard, and Howard A. Hunt, Compton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th instant.
Schr Thos. W. Ware, Abdell, from North Carolina for Philadelphia with lumber, at Norfolk 11th inst.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.
Schrs Tilton Somers, and Ida Nicholson, Steelman, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that, towards the end of September, 1868, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Caxine, Algeria.

The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute. It is elevated 210 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 25 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is of stone and stands on the Cape in lat. 36 48 45 N., long. 2 58 40 E. of Greenwich.

Also, that towards the end of September, 1868, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Point Ras-el-Kalla, at Tipaza, Algeria.

The light is a fixed green light, elevated 102 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight or ten miles.

The tower is of stone, and stands on the point about 12 miles eastward of Shershel lighthouse in lat. 36 35 48 N., long. 2 28 15 E. of Greenwich.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

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BOOK-KEEPING,
as practised by the best business men, for Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Real Estate, Professional, Commission, Company, Speculating, Foreign and Domestic Shipping, Joint-stock Company, Banking Business, etc.
PENMANSHIP.
Plain and Ornamental, taught by a superior penman, in the most efficient manner.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
The most rapid, concise, and improved methods.
BUSINESS PRACTICES.
Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Circulars sent on application.
11 13 2t] DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

AN APPEAL.—A FAIR FOR THE Benefit of the FREEDMEN'S MISSION CHURCH, Charleston, S. C. (E. J. Adams Pastor), will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, from MONDAY, the 16th, to the 21st of November.
We appeal to the benevolence of all who are friendly to the cause for more help.
Donations of Money or Fancy Articles may be left at Presbyterian House (Book Store), No. 1334 Chesnut street. 11 10tutha3t

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office N. E. corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th inst. of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the stockholders, without deduction for taxes, on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
11 10 tuths6t* Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1868.—The APPRENTICES' LIBRARY corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, November 14, 1868.
An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to the citizens generally, to visit and examine the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.
By order of the Board of Managers.
11 11 4t JOSEPH R. RHOADS, Secretary

MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock,
ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS.
Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington Square. 11 10 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants, numbering from 3000 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
11 11 7t City Treasurer.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF RICH CURTAIN FABRICS FOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS AND *FURNITURE COVERINGS,* COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
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ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

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EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

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AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 342

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Several lots of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Ladies' Berlin Thread and Spun Silk Gloves, lined
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, and Berlin Gloves, lined.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality, fall colors.
A good quality Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Coventry and Magic Rufflings.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Suspenders, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3·75, $4·75, $5, $5·75 up to $12.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, cheap, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾; 25, 28, 31, 33, 40, and 50c.
One bale Domet Flannel, 28, that are worth 33.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
SIAM PLAID POPLINS.
Plaid Poplins, 50 and 87½ cents.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, good makes, cheap.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels, 12½ cents.
Huckaback and Damask Towels that are bargains.
Table Linens and Napkins.
Shirting Pillow case, and Sheeting Muslins.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Waterproof Cloaking Cloths cheap. 10 8 sw

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JOSEPH B. MITCHELL (late of Philadelphia), deceased, all persons indebted to same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JOSEPH G. MITCHELL, } Executors,
10 17s6t* JACOB D. MITCHELL. } Mechanics' B'k

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
This Company have an exclusive grant to lay
SUBMARINE CABLES
FROM
Canton to Tien-Tsin,
(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),
CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE
ASIATIC COAST,
Whose foreign commerce amounts to
One Thousand Millions Annually.
This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a
CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;
SHARES, $100 EACH.
A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.
THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.
For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
8 29 NEW YORK.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Watches,
Diamonds,
11 1[4p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand,
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MAKERS,
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JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE MOST BRILLIANT OPERA SEASON ON RECORD.
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK, GRAND BARBE BLEUE MATINEE.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MAD'LLE IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC In Philadelphia.
RESERVED SEATS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, RENTREE OF MAD'LLE LUCILLE TOSTEE AND THE OLD FAVORITES,
Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, AND DUCHESNE.
First appearance in Philadelphia of Mons. DECRE, THE RENOWNED TENOR LEGER, IN
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach.
Seats may now be Reserved AT THE ACADEMY BOX OFFICE, AND BONER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA—A GREAT SUCCESS, THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
CROWDED HOUSES!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!
EVERY ACT ENCORED!
THE NEW COMPANY AND THE BEST CAST IN THE CITY.
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING, MISS BESSIE SUDLOW, SENORA E DI CARFANO, J. B. ROBERTS, E. L. TILTON, J. B. STUDLEY, E. F. THORNE, J. W. JENNINGS, J. T. WARD, AND OTHERS IN THE CAST.
The Age, Press, Bulletin, TELEGRAPH, Star, Post, Herald, Ledger, Inquirer, and North American ALL say "That this play is magnificently produced and well acted."
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
as presented at this Theatre, will be found intensely interesting, whilst in all productions, so far, in this country, the story is unsatisfactory and disconnected.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
Massinger's great tragedy, in five acts, of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach..........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
To conclude with the Romantic drama of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Marteau..........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
The management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to TEN NIGHTS, with the eminent artist,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, in Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, of RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS, by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
H. J. Byron's great original Play, now playing at Wallack's, New York,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New, New Mechanical Effects.
Great Cast. All the Company and MRS. JOHN DREW.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET BELOW ARCH.
Lessee and Manager..........J. C. GREGORY
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 14,
Grand Military Spectacle,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
Introducing, in full Scottish Highland costume, 100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
Grand new Ballet Divertissement,
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA, First Premier Absolute.
MAD'LLE LEONTINE.
Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S
Elfin Troupe of Educated Animals and MINIATURE CIRCUS.
THE CHAMPION GYMNASTS,
Jean, Victor, Albert, Arthur, and Willie.
VOCALISTS—Miss Annie Braddon, Little Bessie Gregory, Mr. Barry Carter, Mr. Shevrington.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Family Circle, 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·45. Box Office open 10 to 4, daily. Seats secured in advance. 11 12 3t

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY.
CONCERT AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, At 8 o'clock.
The following talent will assist:—
Madame HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
Miss HELEN McCAFFREY,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York,
Mr. WILLIAM G. DIETRICH.
Tickets One Dollar. May be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 11 14 tvthf4t

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS,
COMMENCING AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, At 2 O'clock.
N. B.—Seats may be secured at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 10 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.—PROFESSOR FRED. ALLEN MILLS, Psychologist, will lecture on this and MONDAY EVENINGS at MORTON HALL, FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets, West Philadelphia. This Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen. On Monday Evening Private Lecture to Men. Professor MILLS will make persons laugh and cry, think they are Grant or Sherman, and make them Drunk on Cold Water. 11 14 2t*

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
At MUSICAL FUND HALL, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27.
See notice in Educational Column. 11 14 s 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.
A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 11 9 6t

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollas rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

Mr. C. Ingersoll on Frauds.

MR. CHARLES INGERSOLL has written a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia organ of the Democracy on the subject of "Election Frauds." We have read of how Simon, the French executioner, when confined in prison, delighted to play with the axe with which he had beheaded his victims, and which was destined in turn to behead him. Mr. Ingersoll imitates that French *sans-culotte*, and has the audacity to play with the weapon which his party have used in their illegal conduct of the last campaign, and for the use of which they have been tried and will be executed. After the facts as developed by the returns of the election, after the *proofs* which have been adduced and which are known to exist, it certainly is an exhibition of ill-timed valor, or rather temerity, on the part of Mr. Ingersoll to touch the subject of fraud. But he does so, and writes a letter of a column in length, which can be compressed into a line without any difficulty. He accuses the Republican party of securing the last election through the use of *money*. That is the substance of the entire letter. The manner in which the charge is made we will give *verbatim*. Blair recommends perspicuity as an essential to elegance in literature. In that essential, Mr. Ingersoll, takes high rank in the world of letters. Shade of Carlyle! You have a rival worthy of your steel, for construction if not for sense. Mr. Ingersoll says:—

"But with money enough to buy votes, boasting themselves, and in truth being the money power, but not that of true wealth and solid capital, for they are neither the land, the labor, nor the intellect of the country, the Republicans, the opposition to the Democratic party, which, in some form, though with ever-changing names, has always existed, after long exclusion from power, having now fast hold of it, have made their minds up to keep it, and setting suffrage at defiance, make minorities majorities, by those ways and means which money can render available."

"Good Lud," as Mrs. Partington says, "what can the man mean?" Why, to read that sentence one must hold his breath, and gasp before the end is reached Not to be critical, we would ask how it is that the Democracy have all "the true wealth and solid capital of the country?" why it is that he says in another part that they were too poor to meet even the "legitimate expenses of the campaign?" Surely the "true wealth and solid capital" must be sufficient to do that, if the "false wealth and liquid capital" could furnish $700,000 to carry one State. To prove what he says the writer tells us that

"The Republicans are said to have expended in obtaining their meagre majority of about 9000 votes, $700 000, of which $300,000 were raised by themselves, and $400,000 among their friends in New York and Massachusetts. How much more they had is unknown. No man would believe that such sums could have been honestly applied, and every reasoning man must see they must needs be irresistible, when the parties opposed to each other approach anything like equality of numbers. To prevail over a majority it is not necessary to corrupt them all. There are about three thousand polling places or divisions for the upwards of six hundred thousand voters of Pennsylvania. Now, could such a sum as $700,000 have been used without changing many more votes than an average of a vote and a half to each division, which would be nine thousand in all?"

Now to this paragraph we have a little common sense to apply. Does any sensible man suppose that the Republican party spent $700,000, or $100,000, in the October campaign? Let partisan feeling be laid aside, and let the question be considered. If they did, where did they get it from? Not from the officeholders, for they are against us. It must have been from private citizens. And what body of private citizens could be induced to give one-tenth of seven hundred thousand dollars to carry an election? Such an idea is preposterous. We do not understand very distinctly the process of buying up *one and a half* votes at every polling place, unless we purchased a man and a boy; but such, it seems, according to the Ingersoll arithmetic, was the painful operation gone through with in three thousand places in Pennsylvania. Such an anatomical performance is unchristian, if we can take it literally. Here an idea is suggested. The *half* referred to was a doubting Democrat, and hence we got him for half price. But we cannot follow the remainder of the letter. It is the same idea more broadly expressed.

We can only assure Mr. Ingersoll that his information from the Republican ranks is incorrect, and that not a tithe of his estimate was ever spent by the Republicans of Pennsylvania; and what was spent was for the legitimate operations of the campaign. In all the letter we find but one sentiment which meets our heartiest concurrence, and, coming from a Democrat, it is a frank confession, which we did not expect from such a source. Mr. Ingersoll says, "If the right itself of suffrage is not threatened, at least, at the rate *we* go it will soon cease to be worth having." Very true, indeed! At the rate you, sir, and your party "go," the inestimable privileges of suffrage are worth—well, not exactly nothing, but about one dollar and fifty cents per certificate.

THE FINAL RESULT.—The following is a general recapitulation of the vote of Pennsylvania at the October and November elections:—

Republican vote in November		312 280
Democratic " "		343 382
Total " "		655,662
Republican " October	331 416	
Democratic " "	321 739	
		653 155
Increase of the total vote		2,507
Republican majority in November		28,898
" " October		9 677
Increase of Republican majority		19,221
Increase of Republican vote		10,864
Decrease of Democratic vote		8 357

Reverdy Johnson's Popularity.

IN the course of a long and laborious eulogy upon Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the London *Saturday Review* declares that "he has not only made himself popular in England, although he has only been a few weeks here but he has done much to make his countrymen popular here." The truth of this assertion, in a measure, we are not disposed to question. Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama, doubtless regards Mr. Johnson as the cleverest and most congenial American that he has laid eyes on since he closed his last negotiations with the agents of the late Confederacy for piratical craft. Every other Englishman of high or low degree whose sympathies were enlisted or whose interests were involved in the Slaveholders' Rebellion doubtless holds him in the same veneration. To this statement, however, one important exception must be taken—the case of Mr. Roebuck, who unhappily mistook the temper of Mr. Johnson, soon after the arrival of the latter gentleman in England, and contrived to get at swords' points with him, to the great scandal of all the anti-American English public. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley also, both of whom have been so completely lathered with diplomatic soft soap by our wily representative and who are the sworn foes of everything, in England or America, which has a liberal and progressive tendency, are doubtless deeply impressed with a high sense of the excellent qualities of head, heart, and stomach which Mr. Johnson has so freely displayed; and with them are ranged the main body of the rank and file of the English Tories, who admire everything that hangs on to the past with a tenacity rivalled only by that which keeps the breath of life in the worthless body of an outcast cat.

The popularity of Mr. Johnson's countrymen is a natural and unavoidable sequence of the high repute which he has gained for himself. This statement, however, needs a slight qualification. It is not to be taken for granted on the authority of the *Saturday Review*, that the whole American people has made a long stride in the affections and esteem of the English nation; but simply, we imagine, that the portion of the American people whom Reverdy Johnson faithfully represents has risen in the eyes of that portion of the English public with whom he has found favor to a position but little below that which he himself occupies. The loyal press of the United States, almost without exception, has repudiated the after-dinner vagaries of Mr. Johnson, and denounced him for his truckling to the English Tories, and his unseemly and unpatriotic consorting with the avowed enemies of his country. That the *Saturday Review*, and that portion of the English people for whom it speaks, could regard with kind feelings such of Mr. Johnson's countrymen as have washed their hands of him is not for a moment to be entertained.

But while Mr. Johnson has been making such rapid headway in the affections of English Tories and sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion, he has lost the confidence and esteem of his constituents in a corresponding degree. The interests of the loyal people of the United States were as faithfully represented by Mason and Slidell as they are by the gentleman who could not restrain himself from confessing that he was still, as he had always been, a Southerner, and, therefore, by plain inference, a true friend to Southern interests from the extreme pro-slavery Southern standpoint. In short, Reverdy Johnson is not the Minister of the United States, but the Minister of the Confederate States, the advocate abroad of that spirit of hostility to free institutions and equal justice to all men which plunged our country into the horrors of civil war, and which still attempts to fan the dying embers of rebellion, that they may not be entirely extinguished. The election of General Grant, however, has accomplished what the loyal army left undone, and one of its inevitable consequences will be the prompt recall of our unworthy Minister to England.

Brutality.

IS IT not about time that the decent, law-abiding people of the country should make some determined effort to put a stop to the brutal exhibitions of prize-fighters? In most, if not all, of the States there are laws sufficiently severe in the penalties which they prescribe, but which are for the most part inoperative through the negligence of those who are entrusted with their execution, and who fear to offend a class who may be useful when election day comes round. If the press and public, however, would unite in a determination to put down prize-fighting, and would animadvert with due severity on any cases of official negligence in carrying out the full provisions of the laws on the subject, the ruffians who seek to gratify their beastly instincts by conducting and witnessing such encounters would receive a few lessons calculated to inspire them with a respect for decency, and would be able to cool their hot blood under the regimen of a prison diet. A short time ago a couple of brawny and close-cropped brutes endeavored to get up a prize-fight in the vicinity of Boston. With an impudence and defiance of the law that approached the sublime, they pitched their ring in front of a place of Christian worship and in the midst of a decent, law-abiding community. The affair, however, was broken up at its commencement, the principals taken into custody, and, to the credit of the Massachusetts authorities, it seems likely that they will receive the full penalty of the severe laws which exist in that State against prize-fighting.

A few days ago two fights came off near Detroit, Mich., which were allowed to proceed without any attempt being made on the part of the authorities to interrupt the amusement. In this affair the partisans of one of the combatants overawed the referee and allowed their favorite to conduct the battle without regard to any of the rules of the P. R. One of the ruffians, by the name of Elliott, being backed up by a crowd of sympathizers, attempted to gouge out the eye of his opponent, and the reporter who gives an account of the affair naively remarks.—

"This *ungentlemanly* conduct was so plainly to be seen, that Gallagher's friends interfered, and a tremendous riot seemed imminent."

While Gallagher was speaking to the referee Elliott approached him from behind, and dealt him a terrible blow under the left ear, and a rough-and-tumble fight then ensued, after which Elliott claimed the victory, and the overawed referee—who, we are ashamed to say, hails from Philadelphia—decided in his favor.

Such an affair as this requires no comment, and even if prize fighting was all that its apologists and admirers claim for it, the fact that it is calculated to bring about such results is a sufficient reason for putting it down by the strong arm of the law. It is impossible to estimate the demoralizing effect of such encounters on the minds of the growing generation, and boys who are scarcely old enough to read the accounts given in the newspapers gloat over the disgusting details, and talk about the respective merits of the combatants and the style in which the fight was carried on, in a manner that is particularly significant. It will not do merely to declaim against prize-fighting and condemn the participants, but the officers of the law who permit such outrages to take place should be publicly called to account, and be made to explain why they failed to perform their duties. If this was done in all cases, and the men in authority were made to feel that there was more to dread from the indignation of the decent people of the country than from the ill-will of the roughs whom they might offend by the proper performance of their duties, the practice of prize-fighting might easily be broken up, and the ruffians who get up these exhibitions would be obliged to amuse themselves in other ways which will not oblige decent people to be spectators of their brutality.

HOLD UP.—Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, sustained an attack of moonstroke the other night, while walking bareheaded through the streets of Leavenworth. The result of this is that he now proposes that the Kansas Legislature shall impeach his colleague, Senator Ross, for corruption and neglect of duty.

"LIPPINCOTT'S" FOR DECEMBER.—In closing the second volume of *Lippincott's Magazine*, the editor states that he feels that valuable experience in the conduct of a magazine has been gained during the past year, and that he feels warranted in predicting for it a steady improvement in the future. The new volume will open with a holiday number, containing Christmas stories, tales, miscellaneous articles of a light character, and the opening chapters of an original American novel entitled "Beyond the Breakers."

The December number, although it comes to us before the November days have half run out, has an agreeable variety of articles. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis gives the first instalment of a short story entitled "The Pearl of Great Price," written in her usual forcible vein, and the other two fictional contributions, "Dorcas Bentley," by Caroline Chesebro and "The Young Priest," by William Maude Evelyn, are both clever magazine tales. The poetry is not above the average. "The Garden of Adonis," by Emma Lagonis, although avowedly suggested by Spenser, has more of the flavor of Keats. Mr. Paul H. Hayne's poem, "In Utroque Fidelis," has a certain sensuous feeling and grace of diction which commend it to our fancy. John Clarke, in "A Terrible Voyage," gives an account of a trip down the Colorado river on a raft, and in "England and Napoleon III" Louis Blanc discusses the relations of England with the Empire, and indicates what he thinks is the danger, in the ruling classes of Englishmen appearing as supporters and apologists for modern Cæsarism.

Mr. William J. Paulding, as "a contribution to history," gives a letter written by Chief Justice Marshall to James K. Paulding, relating how Washington endeavored to induce Judge Marshall to appear as a candidate for the Presidency in 1798. An anti-bondholder replies in as able an argument as has appeared on the side of repudiation to the arguments of Hon. Amasa Walker in a former number, and Mr. Walker in an addenda demolishes the theories of his opponent. Mr Walter Wells discourses on "Using Strength to Advantage," and Lewis Gaylord Clarke gives some interesting reminiscences of Charles Loring Elliott, the artist. In addition to those we have mentioned there are several other articles of minor interest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—As the first business before the Court this morning the case of Recorder Girvin, bound over for a refusal to produce the election boxes of the November election in a suit pending against some of the election officers of the Third and Fourth wards, was heard upon a writ of habeas corpus.

It will remembered that at the hearing before Alderman Jones, sitting at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, when the election officers mentioned were arraigned, the Recorder, who, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, has by law the custody of the boxes containing the tickets, disobeyed the call of the subpœna to produce the boxes before the magistrate, pleading as his defense a provision in the Consolidation act of the city, which precluded him from even opening the vault in which the boxes were secured, without an order from some court competent to try the merits of the election

The Hon William B Mann opened the argument He said:—May it please the Court, the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia was subpœnaed to appear as a witness before an alderman of this city holding a session at the Central Station, and bring with him the boxes containing the votes and election papers of the 6th, 7th, and 8th divisions of the Fourth ward, and the 7th division of the Third ward. Before the Recorder was put upon the stand the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas testified that in these divisions no list of voters had been returned.

Mr. Mann then detailed the provisions of the law concerning the custody of the election papers. The instructions of the law are very explicit. There is an envelope furnished, etc.

When the papers of these divisions came there was no list of voters; in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward there were polled at the October election somewhat over three hundred votes; the papers were returned and four hundred names appeared; at the November election over one thousand votes were returned; but we didn't get a thousand names when we went to the Prothonotary's office, and this we proved before the magistrate; the election officers of these divisions have been arraigned in a criminal prosecution for their conduct at the November election; it becomes necessary then to have a list of the voters; the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia was summoned with the other persons having the custody of the papers to appear and produce them; the Recorder came and said that he did not think that under the law he had the right to produce the boxes, but that he was perfectly willing to abide the action of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. Mann repeated the provisions of the existing law in relation to putting the ballots into boxes and the boxes into a vault under the custody of the Recorder and Mayor of the city. The old law said that the boxes were to be taken to the nearest magistrate, but when the city became consolidated the attention of the Legislature was drawn to the fact that the boxes could be readily tampered with, and the mode was changed. Now it is asserted that after such election was over that the boxes should be brought by one or more of the officers of the election to sixth and Chesnut streets or should be brought to a place provided by the City Commissioners, and kept in safe custody, that the Mayor and Recorder should take charge of them, and that they should remain with them, and not be opened or interfered with except upon the call of a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the merits of such elections. These are the words of the act.

[*Continued in Third Edition.*]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Allison and Brewster.—The contested election cases were called this morning, to-day being fixed for the filing of the respondents' returns. Instead of filing these answers, counsel representing the respondents moved to strike off the petitions and the depositions, on the ground that the affidavits supporting them represented the alleged facts to the best of the knowledge and belief of the affiants, and not to be absolutely true, as required by act of Assembly. The Court fixed Friday next for the argument upon these motions.

Also was called up the matter of the petition for a mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to pay over to Colonel Muhlenland $620, audited by the Brigade Band, due to the 2d Regiment Revenue Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Mr. Tyson, representing the respondent, applied for a continuance until next Saturday, on the ground that Mr. Pierson was absent from the city and that no communication could be had with him; which continuance the Court granted.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow. Habeas corpus cases were heard by his Honor in the old court room this morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **BIBLES AND BOOKS FOR SPAIN.**—The friends of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, will hold a Union meeting in reference to the EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN, in the CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. Humphrey's), LOCUST, above Fifteenth, to-morrow (Sabbath) at 7½ P. M. Rev. Henry C. Riley, pastor of the Spanish Church, New York Rev. Drs. Humphrey, Wylie, Herrick Johnson, and others, will deliver addresses.

☞ **ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—The fourth sermon of the course on—"Solomon's Fools," will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. T. M CUNNINGHAM, D. D., To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Worshipper of Mammon."

☞ **SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.**—TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., of New York, will preach before the Young People's Association of the Church at half-past 7 o'clock. Sermon "To Young Women."

☞ **LUTHERANISM—IS IT SECTARIAN?** at 7½ M. SAT 10½ P. M., "Forgive us our debts." LUTHERAN, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. Pews free.

☞ **THIRD REFORMED CHURCH**, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. E. C. SCUDDER, recently returned from India, will preach to-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

☞ **WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH**, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D. will preach the first of a series of discourses on the Book of Esther, on Sabbath morning, 15th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D.**, pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. No evening service on account of meeting at Calvary Church.

☞ **"ROME IN THE HOUSE OF GOD."**—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach the third sermon of his series on "Rome Life in the Bible," To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce. All persons cordially invited to attend.

☞ **REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL** preach in the WEST ÉGLISE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE** next in course sermon to the young on "Divine Wonders," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **REV. MATTHEW NEWKIRK** will preach at the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, To-morrow at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

☞ **WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor Rev. A. A. WILLITS, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2¼.

☞ **REV. R. W. HUMPHRIES WILL** preach to-morrow in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Race, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ THE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, Nos. 10 and 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share; due and payable on the 19th inst. Books closed this day.

THOMAS J. MAGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11t

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia is becoming the most common and dangerous disease of this country. It not only so weakens all the organs of digestion as to prevent their healthy action in the digestive process, but, if not radically cured, leads to other more serious complaints. *Marshall's Elixir* removes biliousness, and so allows the stomach to digest the food without pain or unpleasant feeling after eating. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by pills, as they only temporarily relieve, leaving the stomach in a worse condition after their action than before. *Marshall's Elixir*, by gradually giving strength and removing all causes of unhealthy action in the stomach, permanently cures the most confirmed cases of this disease.

Headache sours the disposition, destroys the appetite, and, if not relieved before it becomes a habit of the system, will ultimately end in the most serious forms of nervous complaints. Headache admonishes us that a more alarming disorder is threatening the system. *Marshall's Elixir* rarely fails to relieve all forms of Headache; its curative powers are not, like most remedies, of short duration, but are permanent and lasting.

Costiveness, if neglected too long, results in inflammation of the bowels, piles, diseases of the bladder, and affects all the surrounding organs. This remedy will certainly permanently relieve all such as are so afflicted, whether their occupation is sedentary or more active. Read the following certificates:—

LOWER MERION, MONTGOMERY Co.

M. Marshall & Co.:—I cheerfully recommend your Elixir as the only Medicine that has benefited me. I have had Dyspepsia and Headache for a number of years, and by the use of your Elixir have been entirely cured of both.

MRS. MARY MCDERMOTT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1867.

Dear Sirs:—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, at times attended with severe headache, and at others my bowels were costive. I have tried many remedies with but little benefit, until persuaded by friends to try a bottle of your Elixir. I thought it relieved me a little at first, and now, after using it a few weeks, find myself entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend your Elixir to any similarly afflicted. J. P. BUTLER.

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THAT MYSTERIOUS BOX!

Mr. Secretary Stanton,
Before they had Grant on,
Received a mysterious box
'Twas said to hold money,
'Twas fastened so funny,
With rivets, with bands, and with locks.

And mighty legal scholars
Said thousands of dollars
Were held in that package so strong
So in safe apartment,
Below War Department,
They kept it for ever so long.

But early Wednesday morning
They thought, red tape scorning,
Its contents to light they'd expose:
With great expectation,
Oh! queer revelation!
Jeff. Davis' feminine clothes!

Now the ladies send petition
To hold exhibition
Of calico wrapper and all:
But the men folks are rushing
And crowding and pushing
For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff's cast-off feminines may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national usefulness, durability economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

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Prime Fresh Goshen Butter,

In small kegs, put up expressly for family use. Very Fine.

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NEW FIGS,
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PARADISE NUTS,
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Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which requires no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Barbe Bleue* will be given for the last time at the matinee to-day.

On Monday *La Grande Duchesse de Geroistein* will be performed, with M'lle Tostee as the "Duchess" and Messieurs Leduc, Lagriffoul, and Duchesne in the characters of "Prince Paul," "General Boum," and "Baron Puck." Mons. Decre, a new tenor, will make his first appearance in Philadelphia as "Fritz."

AT THE CHESNUT *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this afternoon and this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will conclude his engagement this evening, appearing as "Sir Giles Overreach" in a *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, and as "Martean" in the romantic drama of *The Carpenter of Rouen*.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Forrest will commence an engagement of ten nights. The *repertoire* for the week will be as follows:—Monday, *Richelieu;* Tuesday, *Virginius;* Wednesday, *Othello;* Thursday, *Jack Cade;* Friday, *Richard III.*

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an agreeably diversified entertainment.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE, on Seventh street, below Arch, will open this evening with a grand military spectacle entitled *The Gathering of the Clans*.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestra will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

BLIND TOM will commence a series of concert at Concert Hall on Monday evening.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next. Miss McCaffrey will be assisted by M'me Henriette Behrens, Miss Helen McCaffrey, Mr George Simpson, of New York, Mr. J. R Thomas, of New York, and Mr. William G. Dietrich. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street, Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MENS', YOUTHS', BOYS' and Children's Clothing ready-made: finest assortment in the city; also Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUTUMN SEWING.—With the change of apparel incident to the change of temperature at this season of the year, there is necessarily required an increased amount of sewing in every family. To meet this a good sewing machine is absolutely indispensable, where health, comfort, and economy are properly considered. Every head of a family who has not yet done so should add this essential requirement to his home. A gentleman remarked in our hearing recently that he regarded a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine* as necessary to the proper completion of a home as a good cooking-range or a time-piece. He was right. The Grover & Baker instruments, we may state, are preferred now universally on account of their wider range for such work as is required in families, their capacity for fine ornamental sewing, and their greater simplicity, being more easily operated than any other machines and less liable to get out of order. The demand for the Grover & Baker Machines, at the wareroom of the agent in this city, No. 730 Chesnut street, is unprecedented.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

LACE CURTAINS—GREAT SALE.—

Selling off the large lot of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, also cornices, loops, centre tassels, and Gimps, at prices to suit the times. Truly great bargains at

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PANTALOONS cutto fit
Pantaloons cut fashionably.
Pantaloons cut in the French style.
Pantaloons in the English style.
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CHARLES STOKES & Co's,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

WE CALL especial attention to the advertisement of Dr. Hartwell in another column. The Doctor has introduced a new system for the treatment of diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood He also treats as a specialty Throat and Lung Diseases. Dr. Hartwell is a practitioner of large experience, and we confidently recommend him to the sick.

FURS.—Removed to No. 510 - 510.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 510 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call. JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays Furs altered and repaired.

NOVELTY.
PRINCE OF WALES
Walking Cane,
cut by
FATECHILD.
THE PRINCE of COAT CUTTERS. A perfect gem of the art.
Call at
CHARLES STOKES & Co's,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 38 South second reet, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

TRY ONE.
A suit made from the NEW COLORED SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and IRISH FRIEZE, as they are gotten up at No. 824 Chesnut street, is far ahead of anything in that line in the country. Try one.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.

FIT TO ADORN THE WHITE HOUSE.—Mrs. General Grant's opinion:—"It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the excellence of the GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. I have had one in my family for some two years, and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction. The machine I have is one of the most elegant I have ever seen."—*Letter from Mrs General Grant.*

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 357) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TO THE LADIES.—We call attention to the advertisement of H. Dixon, to be found in another column.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers would do well to attend the large and attractive sale of boots, shoes, brogans, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, November 16 commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 466 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WANTED—This week, a call from every man and boy in Philadelphia who has not yet bought his Fall or Winter Suit,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANTED—This week, 10,000 additional customers to swell the ever-increasing crowd at the LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANTED—An opportunity to sell out—not to any one party, but to 100,000 men and boys desiring to be well dressed.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANTED—A chance to PROVE to every man and boy in Philadelphia that we can clothe him better and cheaper than any other house.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WANTED—A man so queer-shaped that we can't fit him.
A man so poor that we can't sell cheap enough for him.
A man so fastidious that we can't please him.
A man so rich that we haven't goods expensive enough for him.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ A CARD.—*The pressure of the past three weeks enables us to buy and manufacture cheaper than people have any idea of. We have an enormous stock and are selling it rapidly, because of its superior finish and marvellously moderate prices. Our counters are replenished daily.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BUIST.—On the morning of the 13th instant, JOHN M. BUIST aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1323 S. Broad street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

CONROY.—At New Orleans, September 22, 1868, Mr. JAMES B. CONROY, late Registry Clerk N. O. P. O., grandson of the late Thomas McKinley, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers and members of the 183d and 90th Regiments P. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. John R. Scott, No. 929 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. FORD, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and State Council, O. of U. A. M.; Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O of U. A. M.; U. A. M. Hall Association; — Lodge, No. —, A. P. A.; the National Union Club of Philadelphia; the Columbia, South Penn, and Lincoln Hose companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 942 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On the 13th instant, THOMAS HOFFMAN, in the 26th year of his age, son of Samuel T. and Eliza Hoffman.

His friends and those of the family, and Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 125 Wharton street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

PARKINSON.—In Burlington, N. J., on Friday morning, November 13, Mrs. ANN PARKINSON, wife of James C. Parkinson, M D. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

SHREVE.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, W. CLIFFORD SHREVE aged 24 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Richard C. Shreve, Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Havana, JEROME SMITH. Interred at Monument Cemetery.

WENZELL.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE C. WENZELL, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Kensington Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F.; and Keystone Lodge, No. 2, K of P.; and Employes of Messrs. Kesler's Wheelwright Shop, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 707 Otis street, Nineteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

☞ KENSINGTON COUNCIL No. 9, O. U. A. M.—Members of the Council are invited to meet at the Hall FOURTH and GEORGE Street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Ex-S. C. GEORGE W. FORD, of No. 1.
FRANK CLOUDS, R. S.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 19

"Twisted Loop-stitch"
Willcox & Gibbs'
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases Parian Busts and Statuettes Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Fans and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders; Writing Desks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Work Boxes; Dressing Cases, Leather Bags, Pocket books, Portfolios, Card and Cigar Cases, Tablets, Paper-cutters Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery.
SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS OF EVERY KIND,
with a thousand and other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for Bridal, Birthday, or Holiday Presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
Between Market and Chesnut.
11 14 stuth1st

ESTATE OF DR. FRANCIS WEST, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the will of Dr. FRANCIS WEST, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to
JAMES WEST, No. 2121 PINE Street,
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street.
11 14 4t6 Executors.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN LEHIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL, kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1235 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 21

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 29 5p

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Late European Steamer, FIFTY PIECES BLACK VELVETEENS of all Qualities.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 10 6t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.
THE DECEMBER NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
OF
Literature, Science, and Education.
CONTENTS.
I. DORCAS BENTLEY: an American Story. By Caroline Chesebro.
II. A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.
III. THE GARDEN OF ADONIS: a Poem.
IV. ENGLAND AND NAPOLEON III. By Louis Blanc.
V. THE ART OF SWINDLING.
VI. PEARL OF GREAT PRICE—I. By Mrs. R. Harding Davis.
VII. A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY. By William J. Pauiding.
VIII. SONGS OF THE SLAVE.
IX. LONELY SPOTS AND PLACES.
X. CLAIMS OF THE ANTI BONDHOLDERS.
XI REPLY TO "CLAIMS OF THE ANTI-BONDHOLDERS." By Hon. Amasa Walker.
XII. THE YOUNG PRIEST: a Tale of Louisiana.
XIII. CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT: the Artist. By L. Gaylord Clarke.
XIV. ON USING STRENGTH TO ADVANTAGE.
XV. IN UTROQUE FIDELIS: a Poem. By Paul H. Hayne.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
THE PROSPECTUS of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for 1869, with Premium List, will be furnished on application to the Publishers.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
11 Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

25 CENTS. ATLANTIC FOR DECEMBER,
25 CENTS.
7 CTS. EVERY SATURDAY, for Nov. 21. 7 cents.
15 CTS. YOUNG FOLKS, for December. 15 cents.
25 CTS. DEMOREST, for December. 25 cents
All the New Books, Juveniles, and Holiday Books, American and Imported Chromos, etc.,
AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
G. W. PITCHER,
BOOKSELLER AND PICTURE DEALER,
11 14 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

MARION HARLAND'S
NEW BOOK.
RUBY'S HUSBAND,
IN CLOTH, ONLY $1 30.
SHAKESPEARE, in paper, 35 cents, cloth 50 cents.
AT THE CHEAP BOOK EMPORIUM.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
No. 1214 CHESNTT Street,
11 13 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BRYSON & SON,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street.
Diaries for 1869, Copying Presses, and Copying Books; Faber's Pencils, 75c. per dozen; Blank Books, Envelopes, Pens, New Purple Ink for Counting-house, selling at REDUCED PRICES. Ladies' fine Stationery; Paper stamped with initials, and put up in fancy boxes, 50c. per box; Colored Envelopes, 40c. per 100.
BLANK BOOKS made to order. Call and examine Our Stock. 11 8p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11f

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3 1f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.
[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS, From a Library.
On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock. 11 14 2t

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
BOOT POLISH.
A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.
TRY IT SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 28 wslm4p

ELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. 11 4 12t

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN PRICES!
GOODS AS LOW AS THEY WERE IN 1867.
Will open this morning, direct from New York, the cheapest stock of Linen and House-furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the city.
500 dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1 60 per dozen, warranted the cheapest Napkins in the country.
1¼ yards wide heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask, $1 00.
1¼ yards wide heavy Pillow Case Linen, 50c.
Blue Bordered Damask Towels, 6/4 yard long, $6 50 per dozen.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½ and 45c.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade, from 12½ to 50c.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $3 50.
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long $4 50.
Best $8 All-wool Blankets in the city.
COTTON AND WOOLLEN HOSIERY.
Just arrived, per steamer Cuba, 1 case Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c. (Silk Embroidered.)
Gents' heavy All-wool Shirts, $1 25.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' extra heavy Merino Vests $1 00.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c
Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1 25.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, very heavy, 45c.
Gents' English superstout Half Hose, best imported, 37½c.
11 14 stu2t JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH St., above Spruce.

CLOAKING VELVETS.
HAMRICK & COLE.
CLOAKING VELVETS!
CLOAKING VELVETS!
CLOAKING VELVETS!
The Largest Assortment in Philadelphia.
WE OFFER SEVENTEEN QUALITIES
REAL LYONS VELVETS,
Ranging from $10·50 upwards for PURE SILK GOODS.
Sole importers in America of C. Ponson's
GOLDEN-EDGE VELVETS.
Very Rich Solid Colored Silks,
REDUCED FROM $3 50 TO $2 75.
ELEGANT SATINS FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
11 14 stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day,
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1 25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1813.)

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market,
have marked down the prices of many of their Dress Goods, and are selling their entire stock at the very lowest point of the market.
Wool Poplins, good value, 62c up.
Heavy Ribbed Poplins, $1·25 up.
French silk and Wool Poplins.
Striped Poplins, very desirable.
Rich Plaid Poplins for Misses' Wear.
Cheap Dress Stuffs, 25 to 37 cents.
Heavy Poplin fabrics, 37 to 75 cents
French Merinoes, 75c. to $1 25 reduced from $1 and $1 75.
We are determined to close out our Merino stock, and offer inducements to buyers.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS
and fine Black French Cloths and Doeskins, from Bernard & Hutton's last auction sale at prices in currency about what they cost to land in gold. Just opened 29 pieces choice and extra fine Black and colored Velours and Black real Astrachans and Astrachan Plushes. Also
Black Moscows,
Black Chinchillas,
Black Velours,
Black Castors
Black Astrachans,
Black Doeskins,
Black Silk Velveets,
Black Velveteens,
White Cloakings.
Fancy Cloakings.
COOPER & CONARD,
9 26 fstu3mrp *Ninth and Market.*

REMNANTS NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS—Sample pairs. Barrel also remnants of NOTTINGHAM LACE, Bargains in sample pairs Nottingham Curtains, Parties having single windows to curtain, please notice.
NOTTINGHAM LACE 41 inches wide, 25c. a yard. These goods having been considered cheap at 31c., must be very cheap at 25c. at WORNE'S Nottingham Lace Establishment.
NOTTINGHAM PILLOW LACE 4c a yard, reduced from 6c. a yard. Will last seven years. This is not a joke.
SILK ILLUSION for Bridal Veils, 2 yards wide, 80c., 2½ at 95c., 3 yards wide, $1 10 about the best quality imported, at the above low prices
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, AND FLOUNCINGS.—On hand a very large variety and quantity under regular prices.
WHITE SILK LACES.—A large assortment of superior quality at reasonable prices
GENTLEMEN'S HEMMED HDKFS., with corded borders, each dozen in a pretty box, under regular prices at
WORNE'S,
11 No. 38 N. EIGHTH street.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES' Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 76 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 11 13 1m

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
LINENS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ET CETC.
NO DRESS GOODS.
Being the OLDEST Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
11 7 7t HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 North NINTH Street.
Superior quality and finish
BLACK VELVETEENS,
at $2, $2·25, $2 50, and $3.
28 pieces Plaid all-wool Poplins, in scarlet and blues, for misses' wear, at 94c., worth $1·25.
Black Alpaca Poplins.
Black Alpacas, 33c., 37c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 56c., 62c., 69c., 75c., etc.
Corded Poplins, 31c., cost 40c.
Mari Poplins, Delaines, etc.
100 pieces best Calicoes, 12½c.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., etc.
White Canton Flannels, 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 45c., 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 45c., 50c. etc.
Super quality all-wool Shaker Flannels, 70c.
Red, Grey, Shirting, and Sacque Flannels.
MERINO GOODS.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 12½, $2 25, $2 37½, $2 50.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 75c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, etc.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.
Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c., 50c., 62½c., etc
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c., 31c. 37½c., 45c., 50c., etc
Gents' Colored Bordered and Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
100 dozen Ladies' fleecy lined Silk Gloves, 25c.
Small Plaid Shawls, 75c.
Table Linens from Auction.
All-wool Blankets
All-wool Bed Spreads, $3 75, $4, $4·25.
Water Proof Cloakings.
Broche and Blanket Shawls, etc etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
11 No. 223 N. NINTH St., above Race.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. Corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
SECOND HALF OF THE FALL QUARTER will begin on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 16, 17, and 18. Names of new pupils may now be entered. 11 13 2t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
RAZORS, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.
SOLID SILVER.
BAILEY & CO.,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
ARE THE
AUTHORIZED AGENTS
IN THIS CITY FOR THE
STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE
OF [tuths2
The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
BYZANTINE MOSAIC
JEWELRY.
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
VERY FINE VIENNA MADE
TRAVELLING BAGS
AND POCKET-BOOKS.
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
4 8w PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and expensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXCVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POSHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

HUMORS OF HUMOROUS MEN AND WISE SAWS AND WISEACRES, COLLECTED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

A SLANG PHRASE.—"I'll have your hat?" What, asks thoughtful Theophilus of us, is the origin of this slangism? We give him the answer. It came from Rome. When there was a probability of one of the Cardinals dying, an enemy of his who was expecting to be raised to the Cardinalate was so uncharitable as to allude to the probable event in the presence of the fast failing dignitary in these words:—"I shall have your hat." The phrase has travelled northwards, and here it is.

THE ELECTORAL ADVISER.—Mr. Mill is doubtless a very valuable member of Parliament; but, considering how he took it upon himself to direct the Kilmarnock electors whom to chose for their representative, we should say, setting his incorruptibility aside, that we should like to buy him at our price and sell him at his own.

COMING M. P.'s.—Papers and politicians are guessing at the composition of the next Parliament. Have they noticed that, amongst other orders and degrees of men, our criminals are not unlikely to be represented? for to what other class of society can those candidates belong who let out what their previous career has been, when they seek to be returned "unfettered?"

ALARMING.

Buttons (as he burst into his Master's room on the night of Wednesday, the 7th: he had just seen that wonderful shooting star). "Oh, please, sir, them Meteors is a goin' off ag'in!"

Scientific Old Gent (startled out of his first sleep, and misunderstanding the intelligence). "Oh!—eh!—what!—Turn it off at the Main!"

DONKEY DINNERS.

Here's a health to all fat asses!
Theirs all other meat surpasses—
Let the donkey-steak go round.
He who 'd have a novel pleasure,
Let him relish at his leisure
The joys that in ass-meat abound.
Fill a bumber—'tis no thumper—
In Donkey sweetest flesh is found.

A CONFIDING PUBLIC.—A Tavern that Trusts.

NOTION FOR THE FUTURE.

Suggested by a Proposal for the Equality of Establishment, and Support of all Religions by the State.

ST. PAUL'S, 1875.

Devotions for Sunday next will be as under:—

4 A. M. Parsee worship of the sun in the golden ball. Mahommedan salutations in the dome.
5·30 to 9. Low Masses in the Crypt for the use of Catholics.
5 to 6. In the Nave. Fakeers.
8. Early Celebration according to Ritualistic use, without organ in the choir. Hindoo sacrifices in a side chapel.
9. Irvingite Celebration, with organ and incense.
Jews' daily Temple service in side chapel.
10. Dutch Protestant Service in the choir.
10·30. Wesleyan Service in the Whispering Gallery.
11. High Mass, with full instrumental accompaniment under the dome.
Grand Morning Service (entire) according to Ritualistic use, in the Crypt. Incense, lights, and organ.
High Church Choral Service, according to Collegiate and Cathedral use. In East-end Aisle.
Morning Prayer, etc., with Psalms, sung according to the Broad Church mixed rite.
Plain Morning Prayer, with Hymns, according to the Evangelical or Low Church use. Sermon. West end.
North end. High Mass, according to the rites of the Greek Church.
South end. The same, according to the rites of the Russo-Greeks.
Mormon Morning Service in the Sacristy.
Presbyterian Service in the North-east end.
Afternoon. 1 P. M. Anabaptists in the Baptistery.
1·30. Congregational Morning Service in any part of the Church. As this is the general dinner or lunch time.
3·00. Lutheran Service in the Nave.
3·30. French Calvinists in the North end.
Shakers at 4·30. Merry Zuinglians at 5.
The Buddhist Choral Service will be at 2 P. M.
Dancing Dervishes at 8 P. M. Tom-toms, no organ. Under the dome.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Due notice will be given of the next Juggernaut. All applications on the subject must be made to the Right Rev. E. T. Smith, Dean of Cremorne under the New Multiformity Act.
Aztec Grand Act of Worship every Wednesday at the Agricultural Hall.
Ninevite Temple Ceremonies and Complimentary Worship of John Bull at the Crystal Palace in the Nineveh Court every Monday, 11 A. M.

N. B.—The numbers being at present insufficient to enable the Pure Pagans to obtain such governmental subsidies as have been granted to all other religious bodies, it is earnestly requested that those ladies and gentlemen wishing to restore the glories of the Capitoline Jupiter and the mysteries of the Bona Dea, will at once register themselves at the temporary office of the Pontifex Maximus, two doors from *Bell's Life*. Augurs always in attendance, ring right hand bell. Good supply of fowls kept on hand.

Tuesday and Friday. The Druids in Hyde Park. With sacrifices. Weather permitting.

Thursday in every week throughout the winter months is to be devoted to the worship of Thor on the banks of the Serpentine.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

Artist (as a hint to his friend). "Bless me! Five o'clock! I had no idea it was so late. How quickly time does fly now,!"

Yankee. "Which I calc'late it's all owin' to the vast improvements effected in clocks by our great country."

A HINT TO CHURCH WARDENS.—In these days of revived mediævalism it is customary to adorn the walls of churches with inscriptions in old English red and black or other variously-colored letters. An embellishment of this kind, to which it may become necessary that a conspicuous place should be given in churches, now that ritualistic parsons, playing at Popery, have taken to burn incense, might be "no smoking allowed."

A TRIPLE FROM BRIGHTON.—On the question of Purchase in the Army there may be doubts; but there can be none as to the necessity of abolishing Purchas in the Church.

From "Fun."

"RACHEL'S OWN."—The custom of designating the different corps of Volunteers by the names of some distinguished individuals is about to be extended. The Inns of Court Rifles have long been popularly known as The Devil's Own; the Southwest Middlesex have recently received the honorable appellation of "Rachel's Own," and are consequently entitled to bear on their banners the motto of "Beautiful for Ever!" Moreover, their distinguished colonel has paraphrased a well-known proverb, and his coat-of-arms will in future bear the legend, "You cannot touch scent without being perfumed."

ADVICE TO MUSICIANS.—Ever be fit as a fiddle, never tight as a drum. (This counsel is perfectly gratuitous: there is no oboe-ligation whatever.)

BEAUTIFUL FOR *Hiver*.—A sojourn at Nice.

LIKE HIS IMPUDENCE.—Ebwater has been twice "through the court," on each occasion paying his creditors five shillings in the pound. This he terms settling his accounts "quarterly."

"THEATRICAL EXTORTION."

A Drama of the "Times," in Three Acts.

ACT I.

Scene.—*A handsome apartment in Belgravia. Mr. and Mrs. Throgmorton discovered at breakfast, with two unmarried daughters and an equally unmarried son. Muffins.*

Throg.—Forget this boyish attachment, Frank. A prominent member of the Stock Exchange cannot permit his only son to contract a *mésalliance*.

Frank.—Vainly, sir, do you seek an excuse for domestic tyranny amidst the subtleties of a foreign tongue. Fanny may be poor in a worldly sense, but she loves me with all the opulence of a guileless nature.

Mrs. T.—Why do you still refuse, my son, to reveal the name and profession of this girl's father?

Frank.—I am forbidden to disclose either at present; but, though personally unacquainted with him, I believe him to be a man of strict probity.

Throg.—Headstrong boy, we will converse further anon. (*Takes hat and umbrella from sideboard; L.*) Duty calls me to Capel Court. Since the defalcation and flight of my dishonest partner, Lothbury, twelve years ago, it is only by incessant application that I have been able to support you all in moderate splendor.

The Misses T. (*together.*)—But mind you leave the city early, papa. We are all going to the Blank Theatre to-night, remember. (*Exit T.*)

ACT II.

Scene.—*Royal Box at the Blank Theatre. Enter one by one the T. family, escorted obsequiously by a Boxkeeper.*

Boxkeeper (*handing play-bills to Mr. T., who enters last.*)—Let me see. Four and one is five. Twelve-and-sixpence, if *you* please.

Throg.—But look here. As you are powerful, be generous. Besides, in all great commercial operations a reduction is made on taking a quantity.

Box.—Not a penny less. Another word, and I take charge of your overcoat.

Throg. (*turning pale*).—Take this coin; it is a sovereign. Don't mention the change. I *respect* you already; do not give me cause to *fear* you. Leave us, and prosper.

Box. (*bursting into tears*).—Oh, sir, this generosity unmans me. I have not heard one kind word since I lay in my cradle. Believe me, I am unfitted for this roving and lawless life. But I have an only daughter—an angel of innocence—and for *her* sake I would brave any depth of infamy.

Throg.—Nay, never weep, man. I may be able to assist you, and place you in a more honest path. Let me have your name and address. To-morrow I will call on you at noon.

Box. (*presenting a soiled envelope*).—Bless you! Take this, and with it the eternal gratitude of poor Bill Playford, of Vinegar-yard.

Frank (*aside*).—Heavens! 'tis Fanny's father! But I must conceal my emotion. (*Exit Playford.*)

ACT III.

Scene.—*Playford's lodging in Vinegar-yard, poorly furnished but scrupulously clean. Mr. Throgmorton, Frank, and Playford seated at a table, centre.*

Play.—My daughter will return ere long, to thank you in person for your princely beneficence. She has made her *exit* (how the old calling asserts itself!) to procure a little refreshment. Oh, Mr. Throgmorton, you have made a man of me. Yes; as light porter in a stockbroker's office, I can at least walk with erect head among the proudest.

Throg.—And here is a cheque to relieve your present wants. I fear the struggle has been a severe one, my poor friend.

Play.—Ah, sir, you may indeed call me poor; yet, if you knew all—(*after an agitated pause*) and you *shall*. Know, then, that I have in my hands a sum of thirty thousand pounds, placed with me for purposes of restitution ten years ago.

Throg.—Proceed, your story interests me strangely.

Play.—A wild Australian associate confided to me on his death-bed a terrible secret. It was a ghastly tale of robbery committed on a partner in London.

Throg.—And the name of this partner?

Play.—Alas! poor Lothbury died before he could reveal it.

Throg.—Lothbury! Come to my arms, William. Look in the Post Office Directory for 1856, and you'll find the firm of Throgmorton & Lothbury, stockbrokers.

Play.—What happiness, my benefactor! I will fly to the Bank of England and draw the money instantly. What a weight of temptation is removed from my heart. Had it not been for your providential sovereign of last night, I should probably have betrayed my trust this morning to the amount of several shillings.

Enter Fanny, with a jug of beer.

Frank.—Fanny!

Fanny.—Frank!

Throg.—Highty-tighty, what's this? Oh! I see how it is. Well, well: if Mr. Playford consents.

Play.—Take her, young man (crying). Bless ye both; and if our kind friends in front—pshaw! out upon the loathsome recollections of that hideous career.

Throg.—I must be off to the city. Farewell, my children. Playford, will you on with me?

CURTAIN.

ELIZABETH'S FRILLS.

Elizabeth's frills! they were broad and were narrow,
My mind now their magical memory fills;
The pattern ran on just as straight as an arrow,
Or twined in a scroll round a parrot or sparrow,
So family braided Elizabeth's frills.

The strangest thing was when you looked at the pattern,
So strongly suggestive of milliner's bills,
In the rest of her dress, though by no means a slattern,
They shone round her person as rings do round Saturn,
You saw nothing else but Elizabeth's frills!

And once when I lay in the terrible stillness
The medico ordered with potions and pills,
With ice on my head, a most horrible chillness,
Came one consolation to brighten my illness,
The sight of the charming Elizabeth's frills.

And though you may say they are not quite the fashion,
Their beauty all thought of discarding them kills;
They shine on my love and they heighten my passion,
I'd stake all my money, though that might be rash on
My lovely Elizabeth's sweet little frills.

SHAMMING ABRAHAM NEWLAND.—How the asperities prevail in life! Even those coveted articles—Bank of England notes—have three rough edges to one smooth.

LOOM-ING IN THE DISTANCE.—The Thread of Destiny.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE—SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—"A butcher has been fined £20 at Worcester, or three months' imprisonment, for having in his possession the carcase of a cow unfit for human food."—*Sunday Times.* And quite right too. Now, we know a speculative builder who has in his possession more than one "carcase" totally unfit for human habitation—what should be done with him?

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Hall's well.

Daniel Pratt Heard From.

To the Grant Committee of New York.—Hon Alexander T. Stewart, President of the Grant Committee:—General Grant owes his election to me. I waived in New York last April in favor of General Grant, and thousands of people have blamed me for so doing.

There is not a man in the United States who has so strong claims on the Presidency, and who stood as good a chance for a nomination as I did. I have been a protectionist over thirty years. I helped elect General Harrison, Taylor, and Lincoln. I was talked of for the Presidency in 1855.

I rode on horseback, dressed in military suit, in six or eight States to wake up the people to the war from 1856 to 1860. I came out in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and when the war broke out I travelled and lectured in ten or twelve States, and helped make up companies for ten regiments, and I also helped elect eight or ten Governors and members of Congress. And since last April I have made over one hundred speeches for General Grant. I made over fifty speeches in Maine for General Chamberlain, and I made eight speeches to the students of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and eight or ten speeches to the students of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Will the Grant Committee use their influence with the next Congress to get them to make an appropriation for me of $25,000? or get the Cooper Institute for my benefit, and I will speak on the "Economy of the Blood."

There are thousands of people who have heard me speak in New York and Brooklyn, N. Y.—the New York *Tribune* compositors, the *Mercury* compositors, *Commercial* compositors, Brooklyn *Union* compositors, and *Eagle* compositors, and Henry Ward Beecher's people, and the Fulton Street Prayer-Meetings. Mrs. Partington offered me $20,000 to go for Seymour. I would not for $100,000. DANIEL PRATT.
The Great American Traveller and Editor of the *Gridiron.*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF MARK M. POMEROY ("Brick" Pomeroy, Editor of La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, and the *Democrat*, daily, New York city). A Representative Young Man of America, etc. Prepared from materials furnished by Mr. Pomeroy and others, by Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, with a steel portrait. Published by G. W. Carleton, New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Tucker's principal qualification for writing this biography is a sincere, hearty, and undisguised admiration for the notorious individual who figures as the hero thereof. A less ingenuous biographer would have hesitated about giving to the world some of the incidents which Mrs. Tucker expatiates upon with evident gratification to herself, for in her eyes the redoubtable "Brick's" vices are so many virtues, which are not to be mentioned except in tones of appreciative commendation. This deficiency in taste or honesty of purpose, whichever it may be called, has given us a more valuable book than we otherwise would have had, as it represents the man as he really is.

The *naïveté* with which Mrs. Tucker strings along the anecdotal pearls which constitute the bulk of her narrative has something positively charming about it, and if we say that the lady's style is superlatively vulgar, we must recollect who the subject of the story is, and what class of American citizens will purchase and peruse the book. In view, therefore, of the eternal fitness of things, we are inclined to rank Mrs. Tucker's life of "Brick" Pomeroy as a work of high art, for the subject, the author, the style, and the audience are all in harmonious accord.

"Brick" Pomeroy commenced life by reading the life of Franklin and the characteristic story about Washington and the cherry tree. Although but four years old, he determined to be a printer, like Franklin, and, like Washington, never to *tell a lie*. There was no cherry tree in his father's garden for him to emulate the example of the Father of his Country by experimenting upon it with a hatchet, but the precocious genius of the youthful "Brick" was not to be balked by this deficiency. Just as he had finished reading the story, his aunt, or adopted mother, came in from the garden, where she had been planting flowers. We quote the language of Mrs. Tucker:—

"'What have you been doing, Aunty?' asked the baby student.

"'Planting flowers; and Mark, you little lump of mischief, if you touch them I will whip you soundly: remember, I am in earnest!'

"A simple request, kindly made, would have been sacredly regarded, but the proud spirit of the child was aroused to rebellion by the ignominious threat. The aunt passed on to the house, and the 'little lump of mischief' threw down his book, deliberately walked to the garden, touched with his tiny fingers each of the forbidden flowers, and quickly returned to his book.

"As his eye fell upon the work, he was reminded of the virtuous resolution he had formed, and with it came repentance for what he had done. So going boldly to his aunt, he told her he had touched every one of her flowers. The kind-meaning aunt was not blessed with the wisdom and forbearance of Washington's father, and so the little champion of truth was rewarded with a whipping, and sent supperless to bed. As the little victim of circumstances sighed himself to sleep, his last waking thought was, 'I don't care if I did get a whipping, I told the truth, and I'll tell it again. I will never tell a lie!' Ever since that memorable night, Mark M. Pomeroy has had for his motto:—

"Truth is omnipotent and must prevail."

Mark was mischievous, as will be seen from the above anecdote, and his dislike for "niggers" was developed at an early day. With regard to these traits and to the bold and defiant demeanor of "Brick" when a school-boy, Mrs. Tucker entertains us with the following characteristic story:—

'One day a little girl laughed aloud during study hours. The teacher called her to his side, and asked why she laughed. The child declined answering the question. The teacher placed his hand upon the birch, but before he could raise it Mark stepped forward and said:

"'Do not punish her, sir; I made her laugh.'

"'How did you make her laugh?' asked the teacher.

"There was a titter among the boys, as Mark told that he chanced to be sitting by a donkey (for whom Mark never had any particular love, even in his youthful days, but would always defend if he saw any cruelty threatened), and thought he would see how a negro would look whitewashed, so he chalked his hand with the blackboard chalk, and then placed the five fingers on the negro's cheek. The effect can be easily imagined.

"As the teacher was preparing to punish Mark, the larger boys came forward to defend him; and the teacher concluded that 'discretion was the better part of valor,' and forgave him."

Notwithstanding the example of Washington and the resolution which he formed never to tell a lie, Mark equivocated sometimes, if we are to believe Mrs. Tucker, and we presume she obtained her information from reliable authority, and the following most probably came from Mr. Pomeroy himself:—

"When Gates, his cousin, was quite a large boy, his mother, as punishment for some of his pranks, put him to bed, locked him up in his room, and then went out to spend the afternoon with some of her neighbors. As soon as she was well out of sight, Mark opened the window and pulled out the little prisoner, who assisted him in cutting and piling wood, and played with him until almost sundown, when Mark seeing his aunt approach, put him in the window, told him to jump into bed and be asleep when his mother came in. 'Has Gates been up?' asked Mrs. White when she entered the house.

"'I have not heard him cry,' answered Mark. "The anxious mother found her young hopeful sleeping the innocent sleep of childhood—that is, to all appearances."

We should call this a white lie, to give it no harsher name, and it proves that "Brick" did not quite succeed in equalling the model which he had set up for imitation. Mark commenced to learn the trade of a printer in the office of Mr. Thomas Messenger, of the Corning *Journal*. Mr. Messenger set him to sawing wood instead of setting type, and as "Brick" did not fancy the employment, he amused himself and gave evidence of that noble spirit which has characterized him as a man in the following ingenious manner:—

"While engaged in his work, a large dog came upon the premises and commenced a series of persecutions upon a small pet dog belonging to Mr. Messenger. 'Always protect the weak,' is still one of Mark's mottoes, so he quietly laid down his saw and took from a pile of rubbish near him an old tin pail, which he, by dint of persuasion and force, fastened to the tail of the persecutor.

"Of course the dog vacated the premises with all possible speed, and did not soon annoy the small dog with his unpleasant attentions. The old adage, that 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,' was not exactly applicable to our young friend at this period of his existence, for he, though always at work, found or took time to be in all manner of mischief.

"Before he had finished his task, he noticed in the lot back of the printing-office a new milch-cow; by her a calf lay with its feet tied. There was no law in Corning at that time for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Soon an Irishwoman came from a little shanty close by, untied the calf, and allowed it to take a small portion of the milk. She stood and watched it awhile, then, thinking the calf had had enough for ordinary purposes of a veal in perspective, she determined to take a portion of the milk for family use; so she choked the calf off, tied its legs together, and left it lying on the ground, while she went into the house for a pail. No sooner had she disappeared than Mark ran into the office, and borrowed a knife of one of the apprentices, slipped over the fence, cut the strings which held the little prisoner, and ran back to the wood-pile in time to see the calf enjoy its interrupted breakfast. In a few moments the woman came out with the pail, and a more exasperated daughter of Erin's Green Isle never was seen than was that woman, who shook her fists in every direction, and swore vengeance on the 'spalpeen' who cut the strings off the calf's legs, if she ever caught hold of his hair. It is needless to say that Mark kept his head and hair out of her way."

If Mark would not tell a lie, he was not equally conscientious about stealing, or, not to call it by so harsh a name, "hooking things," and Mrs. Tucker relates some of his exploits in this line as if they were worthy of the emulation of the growing generation of American boys who aspire to become great men like "Brick" Pomeroy. She says:—

"The Corning people looked upon him as a sort of mirth-creating pest, whose mischief was so tempered with justice, mercy and fun, that they could not punish the perpetrator, however sensibly they might feel his jokes.

"He organized the boys of Corning in foraging parties for cornfield raids, and in the morning would bestow the result of his expedition upon some poor family.

"He would visit the gardens of the rich, where he would 'confiscate' fruit, vegetables, etc., which he would give to the poor and sick.

"Many a time large packages of grapes, and other fruit, have been found at the door of some invalid, left there by the 'devil,' who would go on his way rejoicing in his quiet manner at the thoughts of the cooling effect he imagined the fruit would have upon the feverish palate of the sick."

What benevolence of disposition and noble high-mindedness does not this show! Of such "gems" as these is Mrs. Tucker's book mainly composed, and as we follow her hero through his various adventures, we see how he gradually rose to the proud position of the representative man of the Democracy, the editor of the most influential papers published in the interests of the party of treason and fraud, one of the wealthiest journalists in the United States, and the most accomplished blackguard of the day. Here we have a prize to be aimed at by the young men of America, and "Brick" Pomeroy can proudly point to his past career as narrated in Mrs. Tucker's book, and exclaim, "Follow my example, and see what you may come to." Let us not do this fellow injustice, however, for his success in life—we mean his pecuniary success—was gained by hard labor and strict attention to his business. He spared no pains to make himself an accomplished printer, and to become as perfect as possible in all the details and niceties of his trade, many times spending the greatest portion of the night in setting job type in order to acquire all that was to be learned about what is considered one of the highest branches of the printing business. Only after repeated failures did he succeed in establishing a paper that was self-supporting; but undiscouraged by failures, he persevered until he accomplished the object at which he aimed. "Brick" Pomeroy is a Democrat pure and simple: he opposed the war, and did all that lay in his power to embarrass Mr. Lincoln's administration; and he not only advocated the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but when the deed was consummated he gloried in it, and since the war has ended he has opposed the reconstruction measures of Congress, advocated repudiation, and has sworn a deadly oath that he will be the death of the Republican party. As an editor, Pomeroy writes exactly the kind of stuff to suit the Democracy, and the obscenity, blasphemy, profanity, and coarse vituperation and abuse of all the decent men of the nation, which fill the two papers published by him, are precisely the kind of reading that the modern Democracy enjoy and appreciate. The editor of the La Crosse *Democrat* and the New York *Democrat* never whips the devil around the stump, as is the fashion with some of our more fastidious contemporaries who profess to expound the principles of the modern Democracy, but goes straight to the point, and says what he thinks, without stopping to consider who may be hurt by it. Thus, he is a *bête noir* to such Democrats as the editors of the *World* and *Age*, but the Five Points and Fourth ward are in ecstacies, and hail "Brick" Pomeroy as a man after their own heart.

Mrs. Tucker's biography is composed mainly of anecdotes such as we have quoted, strung together without much regard to rhetoric or the rules of English grammar. It is exactly suited, however, to the tastes and intelligence of the class of readers who alone will be interested in it, and so there is no necessity for us to say any more about it.

RUBY'S HUSBAND. By Marion Harland. Published by Sheldon & Company, New York.

Marion Harland's stories commend themselves to a large circle of readers, and she has justly obtained no mean reputation as a painstaking writer, who understands the art of constructing a plot which will gain the attention of the reader at the beginning, and keep up the interest unbroken to the last page of the narrative. Her characters are skilfully drawn and contrasted with ability, and all her works are characterized by a pure and healthy tone.

"Ruby's Husband" we are inclined to rank as the best of Marion Harland's novels. She is said to have prepared it with unusual care, and it is written with more real vigor, without approaching sensationalism, than her previous works. The story does not take us out of the domestic circle, and the people that figure in it are those of everyday life. It is in this style of narrative that Marion Harland finds herself most completely at home, and the limitations of her subject do not prevent her from growing eloquent at times, or telling a story that will be perused with pleasure by those who admire and appreciate good fiction. Received from the publishers and from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking," by Edward W. Cox. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. This is a reprint of an English work which not only attained to considerable popularity with individual students, but which was adopted as a text-book by a number of educational institutions. It gives some good practical hints on the subjects indicated in the title.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers also send us "The Morrisons," a story of domestic life, by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, and "Lily's Sacrifice," by the author of "Margaret Maitland," a couple of entertaining novels by popular writers.

—*The Reformed Church Monthly* for November has the following table of contents:—"Of the Deceitfulness of Error;" "The Faith of Christ;" "The Eldership;" "Rights of Pastors and People;" "Christian Stability and Fortitude;" "Dr. Nevin's Last Effort;" "Monthly Summary of Church News;" "Book Notices," and "Editor's Desk." Published at No. 493 North Fourth street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFE

INSURANCE COMPAN

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INS CO
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the pany is published in conformity with a provis its Charter:—

Premiums Received from Novemb 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803
On Fire Risks	145
	$948
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406
	$1,355

Premiums Marked Off as Earned November 1, 1867, to October 31, 18

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746
On Fire Risks	148
	$894
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107
	$1,002

Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	74 485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	23,918 65
	$710
	$291

ASSETS OF THE COMPA November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15
207,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on City Properties	207
$1,109,900 Par Market value,	$1,139
Cost	$1,093
Real Estate	30
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1
Cash in Bank $116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116
	$1,647

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 18

The Board of Directors have this day declar CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interes the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after 1st December proximo, free of National and S Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEN THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIU for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificate which will be issued to the parties entitled to same, on and after the 1st December proximo, of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTI CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the y ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at Office of the Company, on and after the 1st Decem proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip presented for redemption within five years after p lic notice that they will be redeemed, shall be elled and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unl claimed within two years after the declaration of dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke.	Spencer McIlvaine.
James B. McFarland,	John R. Semple. Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do.
Joshua P. Eyre.	D. T. Morgan, do.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
11 12 1m JOHN C. HAND, Vice-President

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1
$23,693·28	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actua

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the for in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupati and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third premiums, when desired, and makes all policies ab lutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has be received with so much favor that its assuranc already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly creasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

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James B Longacre,	John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

1624 amsm Charles Spencer.

INSURANCE COMPAN OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUA

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·7

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centre Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

One Talent Workers.

It was doubtless not undesigned that he who had but a single talent is represented as the one of all others who went and buried it, hid it in a napkin. Such a one has most temptation to do so. He naturally thinks that he has so little to invest for God that it is scarcely worth while to invest it. If he had only higher endowments, such as are worthy of God's great cause, then he might well employ them for God. but the yield of his little investment would be so insignificant that it would amount to nothing, either for God or himself; it would scarcely honor either. In fact, as he reasons, it would be better to let those work who can work better than he. His feeble efforts, his ungifted words, his pittance of charity cannot amount to anything in swelling the aggregate of heavenly successes. So the Devil helps him to wrong his Master of his due, to rob his God, and thus also secures the inaction of a large part of the Church. It is a horrid lullaby hummed by fiends in Christian ears. But we must awake. Ten talents scattered among ten individuals can in some respects yield more than ten talents concentrated in one. If all Christians were busy for God, each to the utmost of his ability, the Church would at once increase an hundred-fold her power. The giants are working, but the waste of power is with the masses; the eloquent are speaking, but the stammering tongues are silent; the rich and able are giving, but the men of moderate means have not learned as yet to tithe unto the Lord. Before the millennial can reach its noontide, the consecration and activities of the Church must become universal.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

A Word on Family Prayer.

Perhaps some of you say, "I am so ignorant that it is no good trying to have prayer in our family." You make a mistake there. It is not grand words that God wants, but honest hearts. God offers you His Holy Spirit to help you in your prayers and to teach you to pray. Jesus says, "If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" Ask God for the help of His Holy Spirit, and you will find that is far better than all the help that any man can give you.—*British Workman.*

Beautiful and True.

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost impossible emmets—with humming bees and glass behives, with pleasant walks and shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God Himself.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Where is your Boy at Night?

The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous, and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their course downward. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless, riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the streets, after night-fall, that boys acquire the education and the capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—A case of disobedience to Episcopal authority has lately occurred in Brighton, England, more glaring than that of Mr. Hubbard, of Westerly. Rev. J. Purchas, rector of St. James' Chapel, has been conducting ritualistic services of an extreme type. The Bishop of Chichester at last summoned resolution to inhibit him from officiating. But instead of meekly submitting to the godly admonition of his bishop, on the next Sabbath he ostentatiously repeated his offense. The services were unusually gorgeous and histrionic. A procession of cassocked boys, carrying lighted candles in their hands, filed into the choir, followed by a long line of choristers and other assistants—"acolytes, thurifer, crucifer, banner-bearer, ceremonarius," etc.—the two officiating priests, Rev. J. Purchas and his curate, bringing up the rear. Mr. Purchas was vested in light colors, and wore a cap, on which gems, probably crystals, seemed to glitter. The incense was kindled, and presently clouds of scented smoke, which shut out Mr. Purchas and his curate from the gaze of the curious, began to ascend. Then the service began, not with "When the wicked man turneth," or any other passage of Scripture appointed to be read, but with a procession in which the aforesaid cassocked boys—acolytes, thurifer, etc.—marched round the aisles, the incense-bearer swinging his censer and the choristers chanting a hymn. The procession having reached the chancel, "matins" commenced, and there were the usual groupings, vestment changing, genuflexions, and incensings customary in ritualistic churches. When the matins were brought to a close, "high celebration" followed, and the service was most elaborately performed. The Bishop of Nelson is troubled with a similar refractory priest. In our own country a ritualizing presbyter in Memphis is refusing to obey the inhibition of the Bishop of Tennessee. Thus it will be seen that the rebels against authority are not all evangelical.—*Independent.*

—The *Episcopalian* says:—"The freshest novelty in the leading Ritualist chapel up town, in New York, is the organization of a society of young ladies called 'The Sisters of St. ——.' On Sunday morning they are all dressed in white, with a large cross imprinted on their garments in front, and come into the chapel with folded hands and downcast eyes—just like a procession of nuns, when one of their number is going to take the white veil. They then all kneel down one behind the other in front of the altar or chancel, and say a silent prayer, after which, with the usual genuflexions, they proceed to their seats. The work of the sisters on week-days is to minister to the wants of the poor, and to perform such other acts of charity and benevolence, under the direction of their rector, or 'father,' as occasion may require. Before Christmas and Easter, rumor has it, we shall have divers other ecclesiastical theatricals of a not dissimilar character."

—The new Episcopal diocese to be set off from Western New York is proposed to be called the Diocese of Syracuse, from the principal city. St. Paul's Church of that city is offered as the cathedral church, and a strong desire is expressed that Bishop Coxe will elect to take that as his See.

—In the Episcopal General Convention the Rev. Dr. Ozi W. Whittaker, now rector of St. Paul's Church at Virginia City, was nominated by the Bishops to the House as Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona. The nomination was confirmed after some debate.

—The new Church of the Good Shepherd, built by Mrs. Colt, at Hartford, Connecticut, will be finished and ready for consecration on Christmas. It has cost $150,000, and is considered one of the finest churches in the country.

—Bishop Tuttle, the youngest bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Board, like Bishop Robertson, recently elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, is of Methodist parentage. Bishop Tuttle is only thirty two years of age.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A late San Francisco paper records the following remarkable instance of liberality:—"In building the Howard Presbyterian Church, on Mission street, between Third and Fourth, a debt of about fifty thousand dollars was incurred, but which up to about a week ago had been reduced to $46,467·77. Last week Dr. Scudder (the pastor) and Cyrus Palmer (one of the deacons) called upon various members of the congregation, inviting them to subscribe money, in order that the debt might be paid; and the result was, notwithstanding the fact that a lack of time prevented them form calling upon all the members of the church, in four days $46,560 was subscribed, being $92·23 more than the sum required to liquidate the debt."

—In the narrative of the State of Religion in the Synod of Pacific, we find the following statement in regard to the building of churches: "Within our bounds one new church is organized with 21 members. Three church edifices—one at Tomales, one at Bodega, and one at Santa Rosa—are being erected at a cost of $22,000. Calvary Church, San Francisco, is also erecting a new edifice at a cost of $120,000. Under the care of this church, there has also been erected a church building on Howard Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, at a cost of $7000. Arrangements are made to organize a church here in a few weeks."

—The Rev. Martin McQueen, writing to the North Carolina *Presbyterian* of a revival in Union Church, of which he is pastor, says:—"Our meeting commenced on Friday before the second Sabbath in October, and the interest was so great that it was necessary to continue it till the Wednesday following. During this time over forty persons made a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ. On Saturday and Sabbath two weeks, the door was opened to gather in the fruits of the meeting, when fifty members were added to the church, and two, who had been suspended from church privileges, were restored to the communion."

—At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island, the pastoral relation between the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop and the Second Church of Huntington was dissolved, with the view of allowing acceptance of a call to missionary work in India. Early in the present year the brethren of the Furrukhabad mission presented an urgent call to Mr. Wynkoop to come to their aid. This call he felt it his duty to accept, notwithstanding the unanimous remonstrance of a most harmonious and loving people, with whom he has happily and successfully labored for four years. He sailed on Thursday, the 12th instant, for India via England.

—A correspondent of the New York *Evangelist*, speaking of Lane Seminary, says:—"We find great improvements in the buildings and grounds of the Seminary. The new boarding-house is just completed. In size, arrangements, and finish, it is all that could be desired. A member of the Board of Trustees (Rev. W. Van Vleck) proposed to the Board, if they would furnish $10,000, he would superintend the building and pay the balance of the expense. Our good brother has built the house at the cost of $19,000."

—In the Synod of Utica, the new church at West Utica has doubled and that at Camden trebled its membership, and still another church has been formed at the Hope Chapel in Utica. The church in Williamstown has removed a debt, and is building a parsonage. The churches at Evans Mills and Camden are erecting houses of worship: Mexico, Boonville, and Oriskany have repaired theirs.

—The Hermon Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Harrison streets, Frankford, Pa., was organized last week, and thirty-two members were received, ten being on profession. Dr. Leake was elected, ordained, and installed elder.

—The little church of New Bethany, in Lexington Presbytery, at present supplied by Mr. J. H. H. Winfree, numbering not more than thirty or forty members, has purchased a house as a manse, with twenty acres of land attached as a glebe.

—The churches of Smyrna and Bethany, in Atlanta Presbytery, under the care of the Rev. Henry Quigg, have recently been again enjoying the reviving presence of the Holy Spirit. Seventeen members were received into the Smyrna church and sixteen into Bethany.

—Nineteen persons were added to the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York (Rev. Dr. McLeod's), on Sabbath, October 25. Thirteen of these were received on profession of their faith—making thirty-one (eighteen by profession) within the last six months.

—The Rev. W. A. Sample, lately pastor of the Third Church, Memphis, Tennessee, has received and accepted a call from the church at Fort Smith, Arkansas. This church was his first charge.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles has accepted the position of evangelist of East Hanover Presbytery, and will enter at once upon his duties.

—The Rev. Otis Thatcher, a recent graduate of Princeton, is to take charge of the Presbyterian church of Tioga, Pa., made vacant by the death of the Rev. J. J. McCullough.

—The Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, has opened its winter term with twenty-five students.

BAPTIST.

—The Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, have inaugurated a series of special monthly sermons, by the most eloquent and popular pastors of the day. The first sermon of the series for the winter was delivered last month by Rev. G. D. Pepper, D. D., and the second sermon will be delivered on Sunday (to morrow) evening, by Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. We doubt not that the well-known ability of the speaker, the excellence of the choir, and the attractiveness of the place of worship will ensure a very full house to-morrow evening.

—The Santa Clara (California) *News* is the authority for the statement that the Rev Addison Jones has been expelled from the Baptist church of that place for administering and participating in the sacrament at the Presbyterian Church, whereby he made himself an open communionist. The vote for expulsion stood eleven to eleven, and the chairman gave the casting vote against him.

—The cost of erecting the new Baptist church at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, in this city, is much heavier than was at first anticipated. The present estimates reach the sum of $175,000.

—The Rev. Phineas Stowe, the well-known chaplain of the Baptist Seamen's Bethel, in Boston, Massachusetts, has been placed at the insane asylum in Somerville.

METHODIST.

—At the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently held in Shelbyville, thirteen preachers were admitted on trial, eight into full connection, two readmitted, four received by transfer, three located, one had died, and four were transferred to other Conferences.

—The statistical returns made at the late session of the Upper Iowa Conference show that during the past year thirty-two new Methodist Episcopal churches were dedicated.

LUTHERAN.

—John A. Gardiner Esq., a member of Dr. Wedekind's church, in the city of New York, has presented, as his jubilee gift, to the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the city of Brooklyn, the Rev. I. K. Funk pastor, four beautiful building lots, twenty-five by one hundred feet each. The lots are located in one of the best neighborhoods of Brooklyn, and their present market value is from ten to twelve thousand dollars. The only condition of the gift is that the congregation shall erect a church within a specified number of years.

—The Evangelical Lutheran congregation of St. Michael's church, Strasburg borough, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, have unanimously elected the Rev. H. H. Bruning, Principal of the Conestoga Collegiate Institute, in the city of Lancaster, their pastor.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—At the late meeting of the German Reformed Synod the Rev. D. Gans, D. D., of Norristown, Pa., was elected to a Professorship in Mercersburg Theological Seminary, and is to enter upon his duties as soon as the endowment fund is raised to $30,000. It had been felt and expressed that the educational policy of the Church should be definitely fixed, and that it should be known early as to what is to be her future in this direction. As helping to reach the consummation aimed at, it was resolved to move the Seminary at Mercersburg to Lancaster, Pa., as soon as the ways and means can be secured.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational Union of England and Wales held its autumnal session in Leeds. Among the points of interest was the reading of a paper by one of the clergy, advocating the doctrine of restoration and denouncing that of eternal punishment. It was tolerantly received, though few of the members were ready to accept its positions. Much time was given to the discussion of lay-work, and the general sentiment was that it should be greatly increased. A good example was cited of Dr. Raleigh's church, by which, during the last year, three ministers of the Gospel were supported in three places of worship. Four places had been kept open for evangelists; one Sunday and three ragged schools had been kept in active operation; two day-schools had been sustained; one hundred and sixty voluntary and three paid teachers were employed; two Bible women and 120 members of the church were regularly engaged in house to house visitation; fifteen rooms in various localities were open several times a week for reading the Word of God and for conversation on the portions of Scripture read; four mothers' meetings were held, under the direction of nine ladies; 1500 persons were gathered every Sabbath into the churches and mission-rooms for worship; the school and night-classes were attended by 1300 children; and the visitation of the poor had greatly increased. There were no fewer than 2000 individuals receiving Christmas dinners, and in various other ways the poor were being attended to. Now all this involved an outlay of £2000. The Union did not hesitate to put itself right on the temperance question, and by an explicit resolution advised all its constituency to vote for the Liberal party.—*Independent.*

—The Rev. J. W. Cracraft—who recently withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal Church—at the late meeting of the Congregational Church formally connected himself with that communion, and, it is understood, will at once engage in its ministerial work.

—There are 71 Congregational churches in Minnesota, with a membership of 2596; 383 having been added during the past year, 186 by profession and 197 by letters.

—The Rev. James Wood, recently of the Presbytery of Benicia, has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Antioch, California.

SPANISH ROMANISM.

—All monasteries, convents, colleges, congregations, and other religious establishments in Spain, founded since 1837, are to be immediately suppressed. All their property, movable and immovable, is to become the property of the State. The monks and nuns belonging to these institutions are to go, without any pension from the Government. The convents established before 1837 are to be reduced in number by one-half, and those left are forbid henceforth to receive novices. The monks and nuns thus released from their cloisters will, however, be permitted to enter the conventual establishments which are not suppressed, or they may return to secular life. In this case they can claim back the money made over by them to the convents at the time of their entry. The Jesuits are expelled from the country. General Prim is reported as having said to three Protestant refugees:—"From this day forth there shall be liberty in our country, real liberty; every man shall be master of his own conscience, and shall profess the faith which is best in his own eyes. You, gentlemen, may return to your country by the first steamer; and you are at liberty to enter Spain with your Bible under your arm, to preach its doctrines." The exiled Jews are preparing to return to Spain from Germany.—*Independent.*

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
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GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
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HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
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E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
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HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 mthstu2m

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Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuthsmSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

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RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 4

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Nov. 14 10 A. M	Saturday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M
Monday, " 16, 12 M.	Monday, " 16, 4 P. M
Tuesday, " 17, 1 P. M	Tuesday, " 17, 5 P. M
Wed'day, " 18 1½ P. M	Wed'day, " 18, don't go
Thursday " 19 2½ P. M	Thursday, " 19, 7 A. M
Friday, " 20, 3 P. M	Friday, " 20, 7½ A. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

STEAMER ARIEL.—ON AND after MONDAY, Nov. 16, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips to Wilmington, Chester, and Hook. 11 13 2t

CHANGE OF HOUR.—TO WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK. Fare 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, Nov 16, the steamer S. M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M. instead of 3 o'clock, as at present. 11 13 2t

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7·10 o'clock A. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 1 1

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AND

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.

REMOVAL.

We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store,

Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,
CORNER OF COMMERCE,

where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers.

Very respectfully,
11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 10 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 13 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 20 at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 100 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, etc. [11 14 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS ETC.
By Catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 18. Included will be founded a large assortment of seasonable goods.
Particulars in future advertisements. 11 13 4t

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
We will sell
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 19, by catalogue, about 750 lots rich Paris Fancy Goods, suited to Holiday sales.
These goods are now landing, and will comprise a very attractive assortment of entirely new goods.
Particulars in future advertisements. 11 13 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' sale, No. 1316 Spruce street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1316 Spruce street, by order of executors, the entire furniture, comprising suite of elegant rosewood drawing-room furniture, covered with green satin; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; bronzes, ornaments, superior dining-room furniture, fine china, glass, and plated ware, fine oil paintings by Paul Weber, Sayer, Boutelle, Carter, and others; fine engravings, superior chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, fine velvet Brussels, imperial, and other carpets, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc.
Also, about ten tons of coal and two cords of wood. [11 13 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
MOUNT VERNON Street, No. 1307—Genteel Dwelling.
DE LANCEY PLACE, No. 1813—Modern Residence.
BALTIMORE Avenue, East of Fortieth—Frame Dwelling.
TWELFTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence.
WALLACE, No. 1929—Modern Residence.
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1510—Modern Residence.
LOCUST, No. 1419—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1531—Modern Residence.
WILLOW Avenue, Germantown—Stone Residence.
SHARSWOOD, No. 2247—Genteel Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2327—Stone Dwelling.
JEFFERSON, East of Twenty-second—Valuable Lot.
GROUND RENTS—$1875, $165, $90, $111, $81, $141, $36.
TIOGA—Large Lot.
ONTARIO—Nine Lots of Ground.
For account of whom it may concern.
$38,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, with three overdue coupons attached.
150 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
For Other Accounts.
8 shares Continental Hotel.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Insurance Co. of North America.
30 shares Central Transportation Co.
25 shares Kittanning Coal Co.
200 shares City National Bank.
100 shares Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Co.
14 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
40 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, Preferred.
Catalogues now ready. [11 6 3t

Sale No. 1449 N. Thirteenth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LACE CURTAINS, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1449 N. Thirteenth street, below Jefferson street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising handsome suit of walnut parlor furniture, green reps covers; superior oak dining-room furniture; extension dining table; china and glassware; lace curtains; superior walnut and cottage chamber furniture, and fine Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets, nearly new; also, the kitchen furniture, etc. [11 14 2t

Sale 1124 Chesnut street.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ETC.
On Wednesday Evening,
Nov. 18, at 7 o'clock, at the store No. 1124 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, the valuable private collection of John W. Grigg, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe. The collection comprises very choice modern paintings by celebrated artists, rare French bronzes, fine engravings, photographs, etc., being the best private collection that has been offered in this city for many years.
The works will be on exhibition on the 12th inst., and daily until the sale. [11 14 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

VALUABLE CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED, IN HANDSOME BINDINGS.
On Monday Afternoon,
November 16th, at 3 o'clock at the auction rooms, by catalogue, without reserve, a valuable collection of choice and elegant works, including:—The Aldine British Poets, with portraits, 53 volumes; Dickens' Works; Waverley; Don Quixote; Meyricke; National Portrait Gallery; Hogarth Illustrated, and many handsome and novel books, illustrated with photographs; Dore's Illustrated Works, etc.
Catalogues ready, and the books arranged for examination on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th instant. 11 10 5

Peremptory Sale at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo.
VERY VALUABLE MACHINE PROPERTY, 3 STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPE, 3 LARGE CRANES, PATTERNS, LARGE FRAME BOILER-HOUSE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo, Twenty-fifth Ward, by order of the Executor and surviving partner of the late firm of Stanhope & Suplee, by catalogue, the very valuable Stock of Machinery, including steam-engine, twenty horse power, eight and five horse power steam-engines, boilers, shafting, steam gas-pipe, 3 large cranes, patterns, tools, shelving, etc.
FRAME BUILDING
Also a large frame boiler-house, 55 feet by 85 feet, cupola, etc.
Particulars in catalogue. 11 5 12t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1127 Callowhill street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 17 at 10 o'clock, at 1127 Callowhill street, will be sold, the balance of Furniture of a family removing, comprising hair cloth parlor furniture, ingrain and Venetian carpets, china, glassware, etc.
The furniture may be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 11 14 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 16th, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a large and superior assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 11 12 3t

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, without reserve, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 11 14 4t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Third and Fourth Ward Election Cases.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Your Honor [illegible] was done by [illegible] to take [illegible] will perceive that all the [illegible] the Legislature in regard to the boxes was [illegible] them from the magistrate, and put them in a place designated by the City Commissioners, and also to specify the persons who were to have the charge of them. But all these enactments relate to the October election; and in reference to these boxes, there is no word said in regard to what shall be done with them after a Presidential election. The fair presumption is that the officers shall proceed in like manner as they do at the October election, and that all the duties and obligations binding upon election officers in the October election shall be binding upon them in the November election. There is no duty in relation to the Presidential election to put the boxes in a vault under the custody of the Mayor and Recorder, and keep them there; so it seems that under the law, when the Mayor and Recorder do take them and put them there, they merely comply with the enactments in relation to the October elections.

After some intervening words, Mr. Mann continued:—

These boxes are now in the custody of the Mayor and Recorder, and they have failed to produce them. It may be alleged they are to remain until the merits of the election are to be tried and contested. Your Honor will perceive that there is no Court to try the merits of the November election. The prosecution is one against the election officers for disregarding every law in the November election. The boxes are in the vault, and can they not be obtained to furnish the missing evidence to punish these officers? If they cannot be obtained for such an use, I say that they are of no use whatever. There is in these boxes testimony to enforce the laws of the land by punishing the guilty who have broken the laws. We have the right to use them, and the construction of the law which denies that right is absurd.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Mann's remarks, Recorder Givin himself addressed his Honor:—

There are many grounds upon which I should ask my discharge, but I base my request upon this one ground—as to whether I could be compelled to bring the election papers before the magistrate. But the Alderman, in case I did not produce them in obedience to the summons, has no right to commit for contempt.

Enumerating several other reasons for his discharge, the Recorder continued:—

The settlement of the question upon which I found my request for a discharge will, I take it, be a benefit to the community at large. I don't know, and it is of but little importance to know, what the law was before I was Recorder. When I was appointed Recorder of the city of Philadelphia I found the law as it is now. I found it my duty to sit in the vault and receive the election returns, and if your Honor remembers, I was so careful at the November election that I came before you and asked for an order to open the vault and receive the votes of the November election. And you and your brother Judge, Ludlow, gave me a written opinion authorizing me to open the vaults.

Yesterday I was summoned before a magistrate, with directions to bring with me the boxes containing the tickets and papers of the November election in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward, and the Seventh division of the Third ward; my idea of the law was that I had no right to enter the vault or remove those boxes without an order from this court, or the Court of Common Pleas, or some tribunal competent to try the merits of the election; I refused, therefore, in the presence of the magistrate, to produce the boxes; I was then held in the sum of $2000 for contempt; to-day my bondsman surrenders me, and I am now in the custody of the Sheriff, and likely to be incarcerated in the jail of the county (laughter); I ask to be discharged.

Mr. Mann said that the prosecution in the case before Alderman Jones had no other way to produce the papers. Not being able to find any other or better way, it took this plan. The Recorder would not produce the papers before the Alderman, and consequently he was not committed for contempt, but held to bail in the legal way.

His Honor Judge Peirce then remarked that, without expressing any opinion on the question, he was at liberty to say that the action of Recorder Givin was in the highest degree commendable. His sense of his responsibility as a public officer entrusted with the custody of these valuable papers was most praiseworthy.

Stating that he would take the Recorder's own recognizance for his appearance on next Tuesday morning, the Judge reserved his decision upon the question raised until that time.

Opinion by Judge Ludlow—The Conduct of Magistrates.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning in the Quarter Sessions the case of Alderman Riddle, charged with misdemeanor in office, was disposed of, Judge Ludlow delivering the opinion, from which we take the following:—

The relator is an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia has been held to bail for a misdemeanor in office, and this writ has been sued out for the purpose of determining the legality of this commitment. It is not to be denied that a magistrate, in the discharge of his official duties may so act as to render himself the subject of a criminal prosecution.

It was established before me at this hearing of this writ, that the alderman had issued a warrant for the arrest of a citizen charged with a criminal offence. The party, having been arrested, was brought before the magistrate, and he, in the exercise of his legitimate authority, saw fit to hold him to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars; it further appeared that bail was offered, and that thereupon the alderman demand of the person presented as bail the production of his deeds; these not being produced, the magistrate demanded to know what sum was given for the property, and if the person could produce a tax receipt to prove that he had by paying taxes exercised acts of ownership over the property which he said he owned. These evidences of title not being produced, the person going bail not being able to answer satisfactorily the questions, nor produce the title papers, the magistrate made out a commitment and handed it to the officer.

Subsequently, at a later hour of the day the friends of the prisoner produced at the Alderman's office a number of persons ready to enter the required amount of bail. It was after 7 o'clock in the evening; the Alderman was not in his office, the person saying that he had gone to take a deposition, and another that he might possibly be found in the neighboring saloon. It is enough to say that the Alderman could not be found, and the result was that the prisoner was taken into custody, and was not released until an early hour in the morning, and then by some method which did not distinctly appear in proof; but it was understood that some other officer had taken bail and discharged the prisoner. It is to be remarked that no evidence was produced tending to prove that the relator in this case had said and done anything more than that which has been above stated; in a word, the magistrate, if guilty of an offense, must be held so to be by reason of his acts alone.

The Alderman did right when he issued a warrant, because an oath was made charging a criminal offense; he was in his office and did hear the case upon the return of the warrant, and he demanded bail in a reasonable amount.

It was the duty of the magistrate to satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bail; had he done otherwise he would have rendered himself liable to a prosecution, and it was the duty of the prisoner to have then and there such bail as would satisfy the reasonable and lawful demands of the magistrate.

The Alderman had been in his office during the day, he had heard the case, examined and rejected the bail, and at a late hour departed from his office. In all this did he do that which is lawful?

To this question there can be but one answer. No law of this Commonwealth requires a magistrate to remain a certain length of time in his office; it is true that should he absent himself during the ordinary business hours, that fact might be some evidence to go to the jury upon the question of motive; but to be absent at night after 7 o'clock is no evidence whatever of an intention to do wrong, for the reason that he was not bound to remain, and had the right to depart. It is argued that this conduct resulted in the imprisonment of a citizen. That may be so; but the citizen arrested is bound to be ready to enter bail, and cannot complain if a magistrate is not satisfied with the bail offered, when the citizen is not prepared to produce that evidence of his sufficiency which the magistrate may by law demand. Besides all this, any Judge of this Court would at once in a proper case direct bail to be entered in the Clerk's office, so that the citizen is in no danger of improper imprisonment. It is useless to say that an officer of justice must necessarily consult the convenience of the prisoner—a kind-hearted and indulgent magistrate may do so, and in many instances he ought so to do; but to declare that because he omits that which gentlemanly propriety, benevolence, and Christian kindness sometimes demand, he therefore subjects himself to an indictment for a criminal offense, is to say that which is not the law of the land.

A review of all the evidence produced has satisfied us that in all the acts of Alderman Riddle we cannot discover that he exceeded the limits of his lawful authority, and as the legal presumption is (in the absence of all evidence of motive other than that to be derived from the performance of legal duty) that lawful acts done by a magistrate in the discharge of his duty are so performed from a proper motive, there is absolutely nothing to submit to a jury, and therefore the relator must be discharged.

TORTURE.

Dreadful Treatment of Prisoners.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* publishes revelations relative to the treatment of prisoners in the State Prison of New Jersey, discovered by Governor Ward during his recent visit to that institution. The Governor found six prisoners of both sexes under punishment for breaking the rules. They were confined in dungeons night and day, with their wrists bound together and fastened close to the floor, thus compelling a painful position of the body. Some had been under this discipline for six days, and the officers confessed that in a former instance this horrible punishment had been continued for over two weeks. The offenses which brought this terrible retribution were indecent conversation, swearing, and attempt to escape. The Governor ordered the immediate release of the prisoners from their torture, and gave strict orders that nothing of the kind should occur again during his Gubernatorial administration, and requiring the new keeper, before his appointment, to sign a paper solemnly promising to prevent all such inhuman treatment of prisoners. It is understood that similar cruelties have been perpetrated in the Jersey State Prison for years.

—Salmon hatching is the occupation of the Miramichi river.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Filthy Job—A Tea Thief—Alleged Larceny—Rolling away a Barrel of Apples—A Disorderly House—Beating a Horse.

—James Atkinson [illegible] and John Walsh were overhauled last evening, at Water and Race streets, while rolling away a barrel of apples that did not belong to them. Alderman Hibberd sent them below.

—Michael McHugh is alleged to have stolen a coat from the house of Thomas Phillips, on South Front street. He was bound over by Alderman Moore in $800 bail for trial.

—William Briggs, fourteen years of age, has been arrested for throwing filth into the vestibule of a dwelling at Nineteenth and Brown streets. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast, who sent him to prison for trial.

—Hyland Reed, residing at No. 826 Callowhill street, was last night taken into custody by Policeman Devine, at Eighth and Locust streets, for the larceny of a half chest of tea from the store of Mr. Lentz, at Tenth and Locust streets. He was bound over by Alderman Patchel.

—Mary Kelly lives on Water street above Pine, and was yesterday complained of as keeping a disorderly house. Some of the neighbors appeared before Alderman Carpenter and testified to that fact, when she was bound over to answer.

—Pat. Connelly beat his horse with a club one inch and a half in thickness, at Beach and Laurel streets. He was arrested and held by Alderman Eggleton in $500 bail for trial.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mention was made a few days since, in the daily papers, of an unusually large block of granite—weighing about 3600 tons—having been recently quarried at Richmond, Virginia. We have since learned that the quarry from which it was obtained—situated three miles above Richmond, on the James River Canal—was purchased last summer by a number of Philadelphians, among whom are Messrs. John Hulme, Edwin Greble, George W. Harris, D. C. Levy, L. P. Ashmead, Dr. Morwitz, and General Crosman, and they have been working it very thoroughly since that time, and are resolved to make it a paying enterprise. Large quantities of this granite—which is said to be of a very superior quality—have been already sent to this market; also to New York, Baltimore, Washington, etc. It is well adapted for making fine monuments, for building purposes, curbing, paving, etc. A large portion of the new Belgian pavement recently laid on Walnut street, above Broad, consists of stone from this quarry, and we understand that arrangements are in progress to pave other streets with the same material. A contract has also been made with parties in New York to furnish stone for the new paving on Broadway. The drinking fountain lately erected in Market street, above Broad, and presented to the city by Dr. Wilson C. Swann, is constructed of this stone, as well as a beautiful little monumental cross in memory of Captain Joseph P. Ash, a gallant young Philadelphian who was killed in battle in our recent struggle for the Union, and which can be seen on the premises of Mr. Greble, Chesnut street, above Seventeenth. The company has purchased a large and valuable wharf on the Schuylkill, at the foot of South street, on which extensive improvements have been made, with facilities for discharging and handling stone of the largest size, room for storing large quantities, and all other necessary conveniences. This is another instance of the enterprise of our fellow-citizens, which we are glad to record, and which we hope will prove eminently successful to those engaged in it.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels commenced an investigation this morning in the case of William Morton, aged nineteen years, who died on Wednesday night from the effects of a wound received on the night of October 13, at the election polls at Sixth and Tasker streets.

James Smith sworn—I reside at No 640 Sylvester street; on the night of the 13th of October, between twenty minutes after and half past 6 o'clock, I was in Mr. Crease's bar-room, at Sixth and Tasker streets, I started to go out of the door on Sixth street, and saw a man standing there, with a shot-gun; he fired, and shot me in the right hand; do not know the man; another man fired, and the shot riddled my left arm and side; do not know that man; as I went to make my way through the Tasker street door, I was shot with a ball in the right side; I fell, and was carried to the back room; the boy Morton was shot after I was taken in the house; there was a party of men who came up there, and they shot into the bar-room; there was no quarrel; do not know anything about the shooting of Morton.

Dr. E. F. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased; the body was extremely emaciated; there were two wounds in the left thigh, directly opposite each other, about six inches above the knee-joint; they seemed to have been caused by a gunshot; the anterior wound was nearly healed; the posterior one was a sloughing wound, two inches in diameter; about the latter were spots as if made by small shot; some shot of this character was found in the tissues; the ball had passed directly through the thigh, extensively comminuting the bone and lacerating the parts adjacent; there was a large bed sore upon the back; the deceased came to his death from exhaustion, resulting from the wound described.

The inquest was then adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 225, being an increase of 23 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 114 were adults; 111 were minors; males, 115; females, 110; boys, 59; girls, 51. Of the number, 167 were born in the United States, 44 were foreign, 14 were unknown, 13 were people of color, and 16 were from the country. Congestion of the lungs is credited with 7; convulsions, 8; dysentery, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 18; marasmus, 9.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	4	Fifteenth	10
Second	9	Sixteenth	6
Third	4	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	6	Eighteenth	13
Fifth	7	Nineteenth	11
Sixth	6	Twentieth	12
Seventh	13	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	4	Twenty-second	6
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	8
Tenth	6	Twenty-fourth	6
Eleventh	8	Twenty-fifth	11
Twelfth	4	Twenty-sixth	9
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	1

MESSRS. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., the well-known banking firm, long located at No. 16 South Third street, have removed their office to the old *Ledger* building, southwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets. So extensive is the reputation of the firm that no more eligibility of site could, perhaps bring them any increase of business; but yet, the happy position of their new office, at the intersection of two of the busiest streets in the city, cannot fail to prove convenient to themselves and to the many persons who have business relations with them.

Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co. have a private telegraph wire direct to their New York office, and consequently always have the latest New York quotations of stocks, bonds, and gold. They have an office also in the city of Paris. All our Government and other securities can be bought or sold in their office, and with the facilities in the new place the speed of business negotiations will be materially increased.

INDIGENT BLIND WOMEN.—An Industrial Home for Blind Women has been established in this city, in aid of which a Fair will be held in the hall at the N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets. Every effort has been made to render this Fair attractive, and we doubt not that the worthiness of the object will induce large numbers of our citizens to attend. The Fair will commence on Monday evening next, and continue until Friday evening.

THE ITALIAN SOCIETY last night held its annual election, with the following result:—J. A. Raggio, President; L. Nardi, Vice-President; A. Iagomassino, Treasurer; B. Cavagnaro, S. Ratto, J. Malatesta, Trustees; S. Cuneo, A. Bernero, G. Reppetto, G. B. Malatesta, G. E. Raggio, Relief Committee; Giovanni Patroni, Secretary. The Society, now numbering one hundred, is steadily increasing. It will hold its first anniversary on the 24th inst.

ROBBERY.—Last night between 8 and 11 o'clock the residence of Mr. N. A. Frankel, at No. 240 S. Fifth street, was broken into by forcing the front door, and robbed of 1500 cigars and a suit of clothing.

FOUND DEAD.—At 6 40 this morning a negro was found lying dead in the area in front of B. F. Johnson's dry goods store, Market street, above Ninth. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest on the body.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 11 o'clock this morning, a slight took place at the trimmings store of Mrs. Godbou, No. 1236 Vine street. It was caused by children playing with matches.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Government bonds opened at a decline of ¾ per cent., with considerable pressure to sell by the bears. The decline, however, brought in new purchasers, and the amounts taken out of the market were heavy. The new bonds were in active borrowing demand, loaning flat. State bonds are steady. Tennessee 6 per cent., 69; new bonds, 68½; North Carolina 6 per cent, new, 64¾. Railway bonds dull; Pacific Mail was weak, declining to 112½, afterwards rallying to 115¼. Railway shares opened weak, with a pressure to sell the New York roads. Holders of Central submitted to another decline of 2¾ per cent. Hudson declined 2¼. Erie was weak, selling in large blocks at 36. It is stated that the issue of new stock continues, and the amount of common stock is stated at $60,000,000. Reading sold at 95¾. The Western shares did not sympathize with the decline of the Eastern roads, and maintained considerable firmness under the continued pressure to sell. The market is entirely demoralized, and has no substantial support, the heavy operators being out of the market as buyers. The market is heavily oversold, however, and all the leading shares in brisk borrowing demand. After the 1 o'clock call a fourth break was made in New York Central, which sold at 114. Erie sold at 35¼. At the close Central rallied 2 per cent., closing at 115¾. The balance of the market was steady at quotations."

From the Herald.

"While, however, the Money market is restored to cheaper rates and less agitation than through the excitement of last week, the various and persistent efforts through the daily press, and on the Stock Exchange, to create and keep alive depression and distrust in financial affairs and in the stability of trade and stocks, have not been without serious effect upon public confidence, so that the public funds and the railway market are made weaker day after day by increased bearish sales in the absence of decided buyers willing to take the chances of an early recovery. This course of prices may not continue many days longer; indeed, it is liable, for all the real causes that would seem to justify it, to be checked, if not reversed, at any hour. Of course we mean to except from this remark the common stock of the Erie Road, which has been for eight months past and is still being over-issued to such vast amounts as to place its market value outside the pale of all ordinary calculations and of all honest influences. The stock sold to-day at about 35 per cent., but whether this is to be an initial point for a temporary upward manipulation, or only a halting post preparatory to another five or ten per cent. decline, remains at present in doubt. The final wreck and ruin of the whole concern by the desperate two or three men who now have control of it, and who are using its printing press and certificate books *ad libitum*, would seem to be only a question of time, as the affair now looks."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

H. J. HARTWELL, M. D.,

Sole Practitioner of the

Oxygenized Air Treatment,

IN THIS CITY.

This treatment is taken by inhalation. The lungs receive the LIFE-GIVING ELEMENT, and pass it IMMEDIATELY into the blood; thus it reaches every tissue of the body, decomposing and expelling all EFFETE and POISONOUS matter through the various emunctories.

THIS TREATMENT IS A RADICAL CURE FOR

Consumption,

Bronchitis,

Catarrh,

Asthma,

And all diseases arising from an IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD, CURING OVER 75 IN EVERY HUNDRED of the patients suffering with the above-named diseases, even after they have been pronounced incurable by other physicians.

Patients often experience the most WONDERFUL relief from the first inhalation.

DYSPEPSIA.—This disease I have NEVER FAILED TO CURE even in its worst forms. This treatment is also powerful for the cure of

DROPSY,

SCROFULA,

PARALYSIS,

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

HEART DISEASE,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

NEVER FAILING TO IMPART NEW LIFE to the shattered and wasted NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DR HARTWELL informs ladies suffering from diseases peculiar to them, that his treatment is preeminently successful, never failing in any curable case.

With this system I have treated upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND CASES and NEVER to my knowledge in a SINGLE INSTANCE without benefit.

Patients unable to visit the office are invited to write—the treatment can be furnished at your homes.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

H. J. HARTWELL, M. D.,

No. 2034 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PHYSICIANS instructed in this practice upon application as above. 1t°8p

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
91mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper
Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
1012mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

DISASTER.

Fearful Collision at Fulton Ferry N. Y.—Five Persons Reported Killed—A Large Number Seriously Injured.

Two Men Killed by a Land-slide.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Fearful Collision at the Fulton Ferry—Two Persons Killed Outright, Two Thrown Overboard, and Many Fatally Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A terrible accident occurred about seven o'clock this morning at the Fulton ferry, by which one person was instantly killed, and several sustained injuries of serious if not fatal character. It appears the ferry-boat Union was about leaving the slip on the New York side as the boat Hamilton, from Brooklyn, was entering, when the two boats came together with a terrible crash, the Hamilton having a portion of the ladies' cabin torn away. The Hamilton was heavily loaded with passengers, and the larger portion, as is usually the case as the boats are entering the slip, was crowded on the forward part. This had the effect of lowering the bow sufficiently to allow it to run under that of the Union, and consequently the guards, "night head," and what is known as the "hood," were carried away. The accident caused the greatest consternation, and there was a general rush for the after part of the boat. Women screeched and fainted, boys and men yelled, and the scene was one of the wildest confusion. A number of persons were injured by being run over and trampled upon. Two or three had their legs and arms crushed, and it is said two went overboard. The pilot of the Hamilton, when nearing the slip, endeavored to slow the boat, but it was not in time to prevent them from coming together with a fearful crash. John Brewer, who was sitting on the guards of the boat, was killed. An unknown man was crushed against the joists of the ladies' cabin, and died immediately after the accident. A large number were slightly injured, others had feet and legs crushed. No horses and wagons are allowed to cross the ferry. Thousands of people are around the ferry houses.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Full Extent of the Catastrope Not Yet Ascertained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Evening Post* says it is as yet impossible to ascertain the whole extent of this fearful catastrophe, but it is known that five persons were killed or mortally wounded, and twenty seriously injured. Many other passengers were severely bruised, but were able to limp away without aid. It is reported that in the excitement several passengers leaped overboard and were drowned, but up to noon this rumor has not been verified.

The Meteoric Shower.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The meteoric shower here last night and this morning was very brilliant and beautiful. From the observatory of Vassar College 3500 brilliant meteors were observed.

Meteoric Display.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—There was a brilliant meteoric display, commencing at 2 o'clock this morning, and continuing until daybreak. The most brilliant of these came from the northward, travelling southwest, and were similar to a skyrocket. The passengers on the Norfolk boat discovered it at 1·30 A. M., off the Potomac, so brilliant that they could see to read papers.

Two Men Killed by a Land Slide.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Two laborers, one named Michael Mason and another whose name is unknown, were killed yesterday by a land slide in a gravel pit, near Gardner, Mass.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet; sales of 800 bales at 24½c. Flour dull and lower; sales of 7·0 barrels State at $5·6 @7 40; Ohio at $7@9·10; Western, $5·6 @9 75; California, $6 70@10·25. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 78,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 13@1 14½. Oats dull; sales of 26,000 bushels at 72@72½. Beef quiet. Pork nominal; new mess, $28·75@29·00. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 30 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	118⅛	Pac. Mail S. Co.	116¼
N. Y. and E. R.	40	Toledo & Wab.	57½
Phil. and Rea. R.	98¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	68½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅜	Adam Express Co	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	U. S. Express	45
Chic. and N. W. prf.	84½	Tenn. 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅛	Gold	134
Pits. F. W. and Chi.	107⅝	Market strong.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s gold l. b30	53½	100 sh Read R...2d&in.	49
$1000 Elmira 7s	94	200 do...2d&in.	49
500 sh Big Mt	6½	200 do..rg&in..ls	49
100 sh Penna R.....b15.	54½	100 do	49 1-16
100 do..Wed&in	53½	100 do........c.	49 1-16
100 do........2d.	53½	100 do	49⅛
100 do........2d.	5[illegible]½	100 do....rg&in.	49⅛
300 do.....ls.b30.	54¾	500 do........ls.	49¼
100 do........s60.	53½	200 do......ls.b10.	49⅛
100 do	54½	100 do.........2d.	49⅛
5 sh Leh V R	55	100 do	49⅛
91 sh Leh Nav	28	100 do	49 3-16
100 sh Ocean Oil	·36	300 do...rg&in.	49 3-16
1 sh Girard Bk	60	100 do...s30wn.	49 1-16
200 sh Read R..ls..b10.	49	500 do....b5&in.	49¼
100 do	48⅞	100 do..........c.	49¼
300 do.....ls..b10.	49	200 do	49¼
200 do..s5&in..ls,	48⅞	100 do.........b10.	49⅛
200 do..s5&in..ls.	48⅞	400 do..........ls.	49 31
600 do..........ls.	49	100 do.....b5&in.	49 31
200 do..s5&in..ls,	49	500 do.........ls.	49 31
100 do..s5wn&i.	49	300 do....2d&in.	49·31
200 do..........ls.	49	00 do	49·31
100 do........2d.	49⅛	300 do....2d&in.	49 31
500 do	49	200 do	49·31
400 do.....2d&in.	49	200 do..rg&in..ls	49¼
300 do	49	200 do........b20.	49 31
100 do..........c.	49	100 do	49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

8 sh Mech Bk	32	100 sh Penna R	53⅞
89 do..........ls.	32	100 do........b30.	53¾
50 sh Leh V R	54⅞	44 do..........ls.	53½
800 sh Keystone Zinc.	1·30	100 sh Fulton C........c	6¼

H. STEEL & SON

WILL OFFER TO-DAY

50,000 YARDS OF COLORED SILKS,

Reduced to nearly one-half the former prices.

All-Wool Empress Cloth Poplins, Double Width, Reduced to 65 Cents.

EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75, 87, $1.

ALL-WOOL EPINGLINES, Reduced to 62½ cents.

$2 SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, Reduced to $1·50.

$2·25 PLAID IRISH POPLINS, Reduced to $1·35.

Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, and Velveteens, at the Very Lowest Prices.

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
11 PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Frauds—More Evidence to be Hunted Up—Perry Fuller Lounging About.

Affairs in Baltimore and Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Judge Fullerton

has gone to New York to hunt up additional evidence in regard to the Internal Revenue frauds.

There was a considerable

Shower of Meteors

in this locality between midnight and daybreak this morning, which engaged the attention of the astronomers at the Naval Observatory, but Commodore Sands did not consider it of sufficient importance to make a hurried report of it, as he did last year, early on the morning of its occurrence. The display was not equal to last year. Between 200 and 300 meteors were counted.

Perry Fuller,

Andy Johnson's carpet-bag Collector of the Port of New Orleans, has been here several days lounging around.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Several citizens were on the lookout last night for

Shooting Stars,

this being the period of their annual appearance. Rather an unusual number of meteors were seen between 12 and 2 o'clock this A. M., passing brilliantly from the east towards the southwest.

The Colored People

held a meeting last night, and made preliminary arrangements towards sending delegates to the Colored National Convention which assembles in Washington on the 13th of next January.

Business

is quiet, and money greatly in demand but easier.

FROM BOSTON.

Mayor McMichael and Philadelphia Officials in the City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, with five members of the Select Council of that city and five members of the Common Council, accompanied by Louis A. Godey, Henry C. Carey, and five heads of departments of the Philadelphia city government, with two ladies, arrived in this city this morning, and were quartered at the Parker House. These city officials come here particularly to examine the streets and paving departments of the municipal government. It is understood they will remain in this city only until Monday, when they will proceed to Manchester.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 14—P. M.—Consols, 94½ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 74½; Erie buoyant at 26; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; sales 8000 bales. Lard quiet. Tallow 50s. 9d. Common Resin, 6s.

LONDON, Nov. 14—P. M.—Linseed oil, £28.

HAVRE, Nov. 14—P. M.—Cotton quiet.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—Passed up for Baltimore, brig Romana, from Nassau. The steamer Louisiana, from Baltimore for Norfolk, collided with a steamer near Norfolk, in a dense fog, this morning. The schooner's jib-boom ran into the wheel-house of the steamer, demolishing her wheel, which will be repaired to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..........2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principles act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure. Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this act, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE CORDIAL.

It is now recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians.

The Tar Cordial, when taken with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an Unfailing Cure for Dyspepsia.

MR. WISHART:—I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in a chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given away, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds to my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia. ISAAC HELLERMAN.

WISHART'S PINE TREE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1864.—Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—One year ago the examining Surgeon of this district told me I had Consumption of the Lungs, and that I could not be cured; and judging from all my symptoms at that time, I myself supposed this to be true. I was for more than one year troubled with a hacking cough, which gradually grew so bad that I could not have a severe fit of coughing without spitting up blood in large quantities.

For months I could not work at anything, and was obliged to keep my bed most of the time. While in this condition I was in Mr. Rowbotham's store, in this city, and he seeing how low I was, recommended me to try your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. He said he had sold a great deal of it, and that, as it had cured so many others, he believed it would do me some good. I bought a bottle and commenced using it. In a very short time I saw that I was getting better very fast, and after taking several bottles I was entirely restored to health, so that I could work every day at my business, which is very heavy work in an iron foundry. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial my weight was only one hundred and thirty-five pounds; since the use of it I have weighed on an average one hundred and fifty-five. I shall be glad to have you publish this, as I believe I should not have been living at this time if I had not used your great medicine; and I wish all who suffer to receive the benefit.

Very truly yours,
Captain SAMUEL HARNER,
No. 334 S. Eighth street, Reading, Pa.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Ward says:—

DR. WISHART—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that, after using four large and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.

JOHN WARD.

ASTHMA AND COUGH CURED.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of Asthma and Whooping Cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In cases of Asthma, use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL will positively cure the following diseases:—Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine; Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, and an unfailing remedy for female complaints.

The above are a few among the thousands whom this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

REMEMBER THAT

the Tar Cordial, when taken in connection with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

These great remedies are sold by all druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's *Great Family Medicine Store*, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., *one of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge.* This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age; and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications "*L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., No. 232 N. Second street Philadelphia, Pa.*" 11 14 3t